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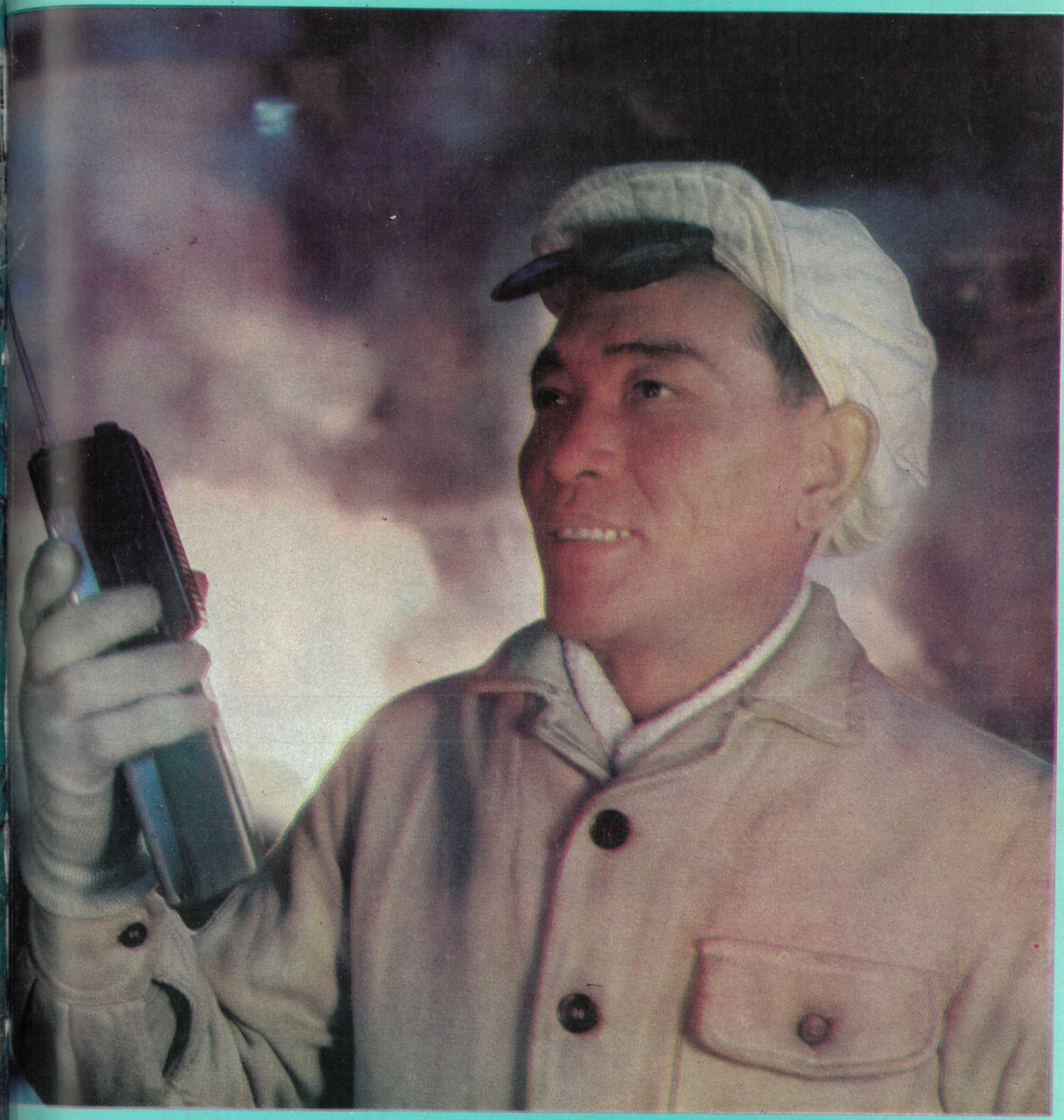

Korea Today

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1980

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung gives on-the-spot guidance to the Tongbong Cooperative Farm, Hamju County, South Hamgyong Province

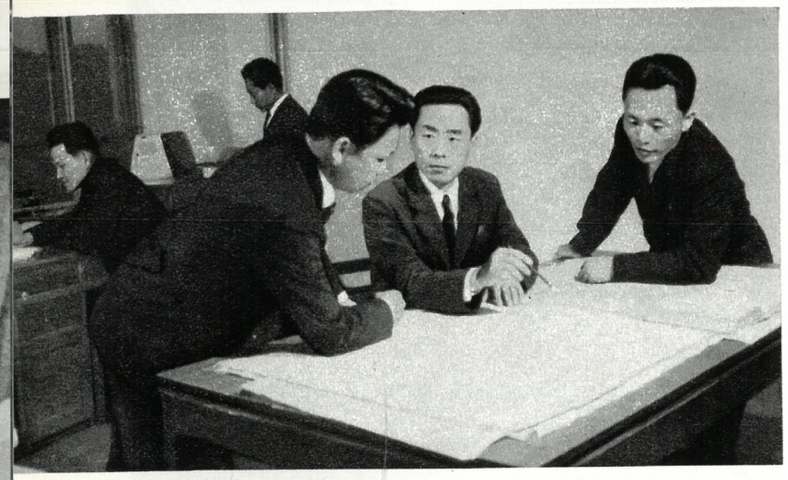
A Visit to the Automation Institute

1

1 Success is just in sight

2 Consultation is held about a new research assignment

3 Researchers putting their hearts' blood into their work



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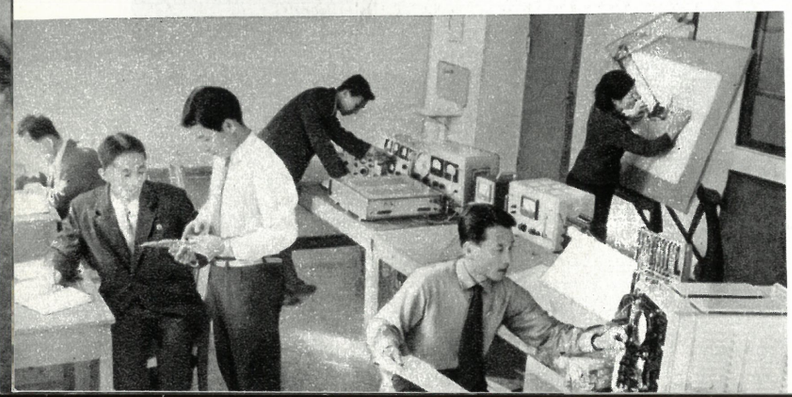

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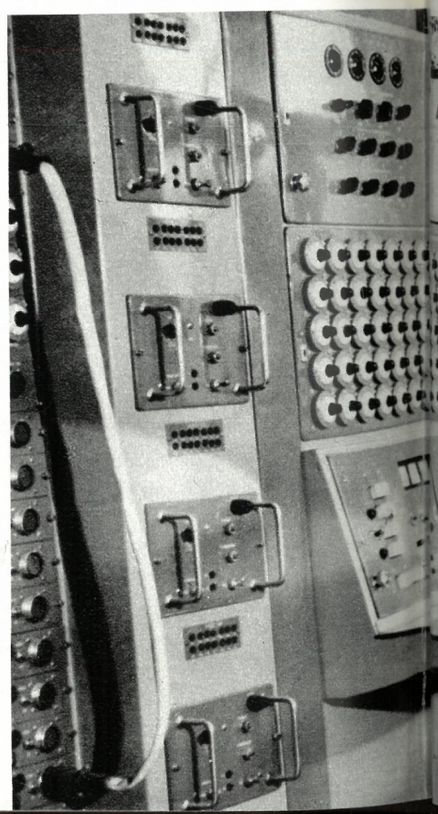
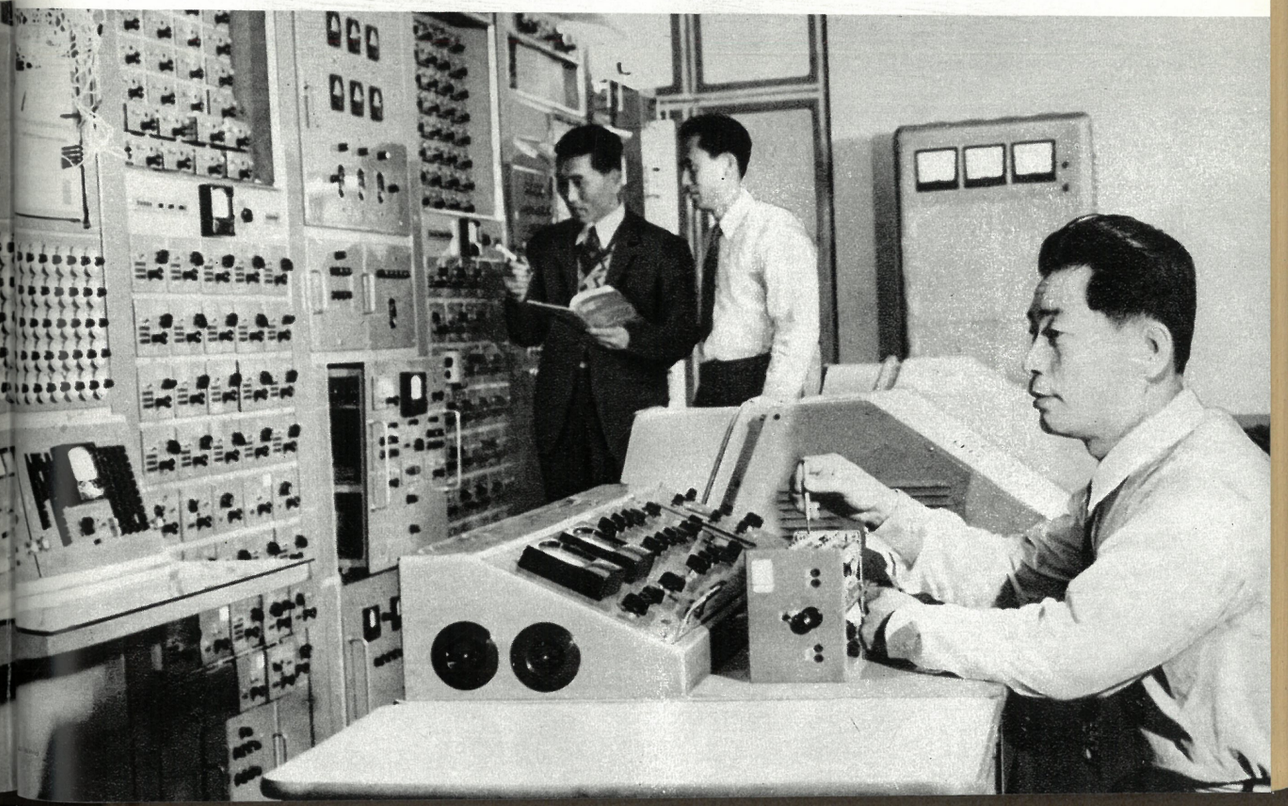
Energetic pursuit continues

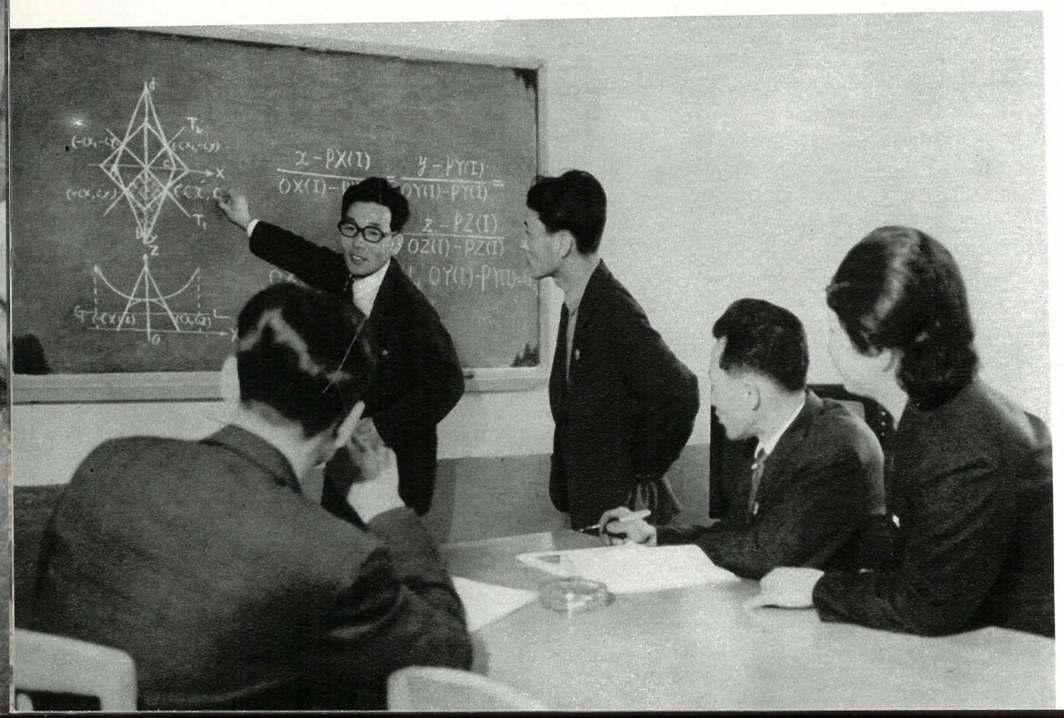
A modernly-equipped research room





A researcher has come to a factory

Researchers poring over literature for data



A heated discussion is under way to settle problems posed

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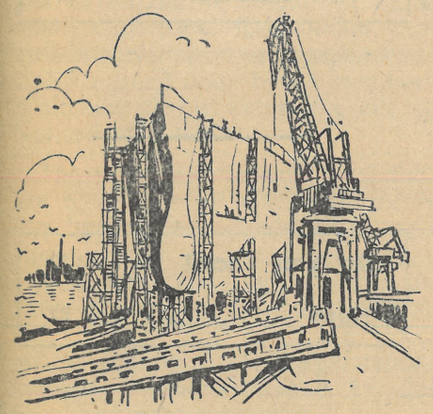

CONTENTS

Observance of Principles of Non-aligned Movement Is Sacred Duty of Its Member Nations . 7

Limpid Water of Lake Samjiyon 10

Deep Trust in Geological Prospectors 12

ESSAY

Goldfish at Furnace Shop 14

New Mass Onward Movement, a Factor in the Dynamics of Our Revolution 16

ACCOUNT OF INSPECTION

Party Founding Museum (3) 19

GREETING THE SIXTH PARTY CONGRESS

To Greet Party Congress as Great Festival of Victors 21

Indestructible Rock-firm Unity and Cohesion . 25

Young Colliers 27

ON THE JUCHE IDEA

Juche Idea Indicates Way to Ideological Liberation 30

QUESTION AND ANSWER

Disappearing Distinctions in Living Standards and Conditions 32

My Experiences and Impressions 35

Chongryon—25 Years Old 37

Her Growth in the Homeland 40

President Kim Il Sung's Theses on Education . . . 42

—A GREAT MAN—

The Ruins of an Old Earthen Wall 53

Features of Juche Art of Leadership . . . 54

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KOREA—A LOVELY LAND

Tokno River 57

—HISTORICAL STORY—

Drum of Victory in Haengju Mountain Fortress . . 58

Unfading Banner 60

Doctors Visit from Door to Door 61

126 Miner-Assistant Engineers 64

SERIAL

Modern History of Korea (5) 68

KOREAN REUNIFICATION QUESTION

Earnest Efforts for Reunification Dialogue 72

Pollution Sweeping South Korea 74

Different Aspects of South Korea 75

Why Teachers Quit the Platform? 76

Road to Independence 77

Construction of National Culture in Southeast Asian Countries 78

—TRAVEL NOTE—

Along the Thousand-ri East Coastline (11) . . . 79

Juche Idea and Onward Movement of Our Times 83

Advancing Burma 85

Deepening Friendship 86

SHORT STORY

Great Love (2) 87

PHOTOGRAVURES

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung gives on-the-spot guidance to the Tongbong Cooperative Farm, Hamju County, South Hamgyong Province 1

A Visit to the Automation Institute . . . 2

Father and Sons Are Smelters . . . 45

Korean Fine Art . . . 49

Korean Stamps . . . 52

Heavy Gymnasts Training Themselves to Acquire New Technique . . 93

Do You Know? . . . 91

News 92

FRONT COVER: Delight of smelter

INSIDE FRONT COVER: This is where the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung commanded the Taehongdan battle by his brilliant Juche tactics on May 23, 1939

INSIDE BACK COVER: Poster "Let us meet the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea with high political zeal and splendid labour achievements!"

BACK COVER: Rice is transplanted for another bumper harvest

Observance of Principles of Non-aligned Movement Is Sacred Duty of Its Member Nations

The non-aligned movement which has appeared on the historical scene as an independent political force under the banner of anti-imperialism and independence has principles agreed upon by its member states and confirmed at the Summit Conferences of the Non-aligned Nations.

The important principles of the movement are to oppose all dominating forces including imperialism, colonialism and Zionism and maintain independence, and not to join any military blocs or alliances but to guarantee the free development of the people of each country and cooperate internationally on the principles of independence, territorial integrity, noninterference in domestic affairs and nonaggression.

These principles fully reflect the fundamental interest and common aspirations of hundreds of millions of people who want to become true masters of their destiny and to carve out their destiny independently.

In the past the movement could rapidly expand its ranks and exert a great influence on the development of the international situation and the revolutionary change of the world despite the vicious destructive moves of imperialists and dominationists, because it always maintained strictly its specific features and principles.

Strict observance of the principles of the movement is an absolute must for its strengthening and development and the attainment of its lofty objective.

Failure to uphold the principles amounts to changing the nature of the movement and in the end bringing about a serious result of reducing the movement to a kind of club.

To faithfully follow the principles is the sacred duty of all the member states of the movement; and to resolutely oppose all attempts to revise the principles is their inviolable right.

The current complex situation within and without the movement asks more urgently all its member states to strictly observe its principles.

The imperialists and dominationists are sowing discord and causing conflicts among the non-aligned nations to let them fight each other, taking advantage of border, economic and other disputes left by old colonialism and of the difference in social system, political view and religious belief, while working in every way to confuse the movement directly and indirectly and wrest it from its track.

As a result, a number of complicated problems arose in the non-alignment movement, hindering its strengthening and development in this or that way.

Only the correct settlement of such problems will make it possible to firmly defend the movement from the destructive manoeuvres of the imperialists and dominationists, realize its unity and cohesion and bring about its victorious march.

Such complicated problems can never be solved by the directive of anyone or by force.

They can be successfully settled only on the noble ideas and objective of the movement and its principles agreed upon by all its member states.

What is most important in upholding the principles of the movement at present is that all its member states firmly maintain independence.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"The non-aligned countries should secure the independent development of their peoples and remain loyal to the ideas of the non-alignment movement by upholding independence." (Kim Il Sung, Selected Works, Eng. ed., Vol. VII, p. 235.)

Independence is the life of a country and people. Only an independent people can defend national dignity and honour and achieve national independence and prosperity. Only when all countries maintain independence and respect it international unity and cooperation can be really voluntary, solid and comradely and the state relations can develop on a completely equal footing.

All countries and peoples are equal and independent and have the right to decide their problems themselves and should respect the right.

Proceeding from its lofty ideas and objective the non-alignment movement has made independence the invariable principle of its activity, which is its fine tradition.

If a non-aligned country loses independence and follows any bloc or is dominated by any other country it is not a non-aligned country and cannot keep the dignity as an independent sovereign state.

The countries which firmly maintain independence in the non-alignment movement are real non-aligned countries.

If non-aligned countries tolerate outside interference and domination without independence complicated problems will arise ceaselessly in the movement and in the end the movement will play into the hands of the imperialist and dominationist forces.

They should never allow others to violate their independence but categorically reject the interference of the imperialist and dominationist forces.

The firm maintenance of independence will preclude any imperialist and dominationist forces from gaining foothold in the non-alignment movement and render any nation's baton impotent.

There are differences among the non-aligned nations in the size of territory and population and the date of their admission. But they are all equal in their right and qualification.

These countries should never afford privilege to any nation but fight jointly to attain the lofty ideas and objective of the movement. Only then can member states in all regions jointly contribute to the continuous strengthening and development of the movement.

Only when they maintain independence and respect each other can they firmly defend their rights and dignity as independent sovereign states and successfully solve all problems cropping up in the international relations and realize the lofty ideas of their movement.

It is also important in upholding the principles of the non-alignment movement to realize the strong unity and solidarity of its member states.

It is a historical truth that unity secures victory and disunity leads to one-by-one destruction.

The non-aligned countries should form a united front and frustrate all aggressions and interventions of the imperialists by concerted action. Only then can the movement discharge its lofty mission.

Since it appeared on the historic stage the non-alignment movement has grown as a mighty revolutionary force of our time undergoing all manner of ordeals and exerted a tremendous influence on world politics and the development of the international situation. This owes entirely to its unity.

The non-aligned countries building a new life unanimously aspire after independence and desire to establish new international relations with no subjugation and inequality. This is the basis of their unity.

If they unite firmly to realise the common cause for independent development against imperialism and dominationism the strength of the movement will be multiplied several-fold and can heavy blows be given to any dominationist forces.

Only when they form a united front against imperialism and dominationism and counter the imperialists' manoeuvres for division, alienation, destruction and scramble with the strategy of unity can they apply collective pressure on the imperialists.

In order to closely unite they should respect independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity, refrain from interfering in others' domestic affairs and respect the right of each country and people to decide their destiny and their socio-political system for themselves. This is an important demand and principle for the development of the non-alignment movement. Only when this principle is strictly observed can their unity and cohesion be real and solid.

In order to attain their lofty objectives it is important for the non-aligned countries to settle all complicated problems arising in the movement on the principle of unity and cohesion.

The non-aligned states have difference in social system, religious belief, idea, political view and level of development. So differences and disputes may arise between them.

But if they base themselves on the lofty ideas of the movement and display the spirit of mutual respect and cooperation can there be no problem which they cannot settle.

It is also important in upholding the principles of the non-alignment movement to strengthen cooperation among its member states.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"Non-aligned countries should not only firmly unite politically but also closely cooperate economically." (Ibid., p. 236.)

The economic cooperation of the non-aligned nations is a sure guarantee for economic self-support, independent development and common prosperity.

The new-emerging countries with the sweeping majority of world population, vast territories and rich resources have inexhaustible potentialities for mutual exchange and cooperation. If each of the non-aligned countries, the developing countries, exchanges a few good experiences and techniques with others it will be greatly helpful.

It is intolerable among the new-emerging countries fighting to attain the common goal to subjugate or dominate others or sacrifice others' interests for one's own interests.

If the non-aligned nations, the new-emerging countries, promote many-sided economic and technological cooperation on the principle of satisfying each other's needs they will be able to successfully overcome obstacles and difficulties in their way and rapidly develop the national economy and achieve national prosperity without turning to great powers for help. Their strong economic ties make it possible to repel the economic pressure of the imperialists, foil their policy of subjugation and deepen the general crisis of world imperialism.

The non-aligned countries must take active measures to carry out the programmes for economic cooperation adopted at the Summit Conferences of the Non-aligned States.

The historical experiences of the movement show that when its member states firmly uphold the intrinsic features and principles of the movement they can frustrate all moves of imperialism and dominationism and mightily advance the movement.

All the non-aligned countries will strictly observe the principles of the movement and greatly contribute to world peace and human liberation, and create a new peaceful and prosperous world free from imperialism, colonialism and from all forms of domination and subjugation.

Our Party and the Government of our Republic make it the important task of their external policy to firmly defend the principles and ideas of the non-alignment movement and fight against imperialism and colonialism in unity with peoples of the non-aligned countries and all other new-emerging countries of the world.

Our Party and people will, as ever, observe the principles of the non-alignment movement and do their utmost to strengthen unity and cooperation with the peoples of the non-aligned states and fight, in close unity with them, against imperialism for independence.

Cho Kyu Song

LIMPID WATER OF LAKE SAMJIYON

There is a beautiful natural lake called Samjiyon in the Paekdu plateau in the north of our country.

It is called so from ancient times because it consists of three large ponds linked with one another. Its shores are covered with pumice, so the water is very limpid.

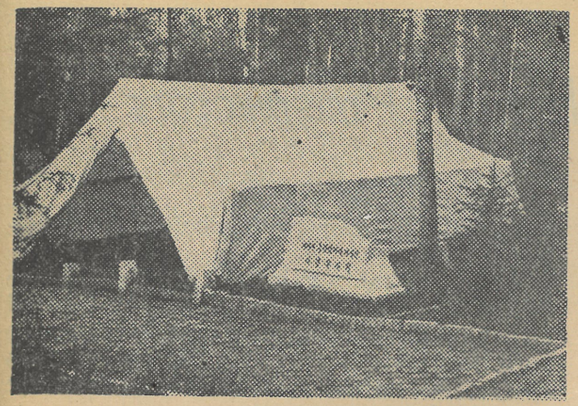
The lake affords a sweeping view of Mt. Paekdu-san, the holy mountain of the revolution, which soars high with many ridges extending immensely. The mountain and the Samjiyon area are major battle sites of our people's anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle organised and led by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Mt. Paekdu-san, capped with perennial snow, demonstrates the mettle of our resourceful and intrepid people and the placid lake hemmed in with big trees such as silver fir, white birch and white fir shows the beautiful mind of our people.

The Korean People's Revolutionary Armymen moved into the homeland in May 1939 for operations. On their way to Mupo and Taehongdan they stopped over a while on the lake.

White mist hovering above the blue water, silvery pumice, tree leaves rustling in the invigorating breeze, and twitters of birds... all this was the first scene of the beautiful fatherland spreading out before them who had come a long, trying path through raging blizzards and a succession of fierce battles. The fatherland received as warmly as their mothers the KPRA men who had come along the road of struggle following the great leader to liberate the fatherland proud of a long history of 5,000 years, the homeland under the jackboots of the Japanese imperialists, where fellow countrymen were suffering all manner of national insult and humiliation.

School boys and girls visiting Lake Samjiyon



The old site of the headquarters in the Chongbong camp

They felt the warmth of their dear motherland especially from the fragrance of red azalea and limpid sweet water of the lake. They pressed their cheeks against azalea and vyingly ran to the lake to drink its water to the full and fill their canteens.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung swept his loving eyes over his men resting, full of emotion, by the lake and said:

"Lake Samjiyon is beautiful and its water is sweet. After drinking it, let's fight the enemy with all our might to liberate our country."

And he suggested that a nice rest home be built there after the victorious revolution.

His words redoubled their courage and inspired them with a fiery resolution to bravely fight under him until the revolution won.

Indeed, the lake water which made them feel the warmth of the motherland was dear to them not as it was limpid but as it was a part of the beautiful fatherland they should regain.

So they could march 40 km in fine array along the border guard road built by the enemy in broad daylight and reach Taehongdan at a stretch by the one-step-makes-a-thousand-miles tactics, where they could wipe out a large number of Japanese imperialist troops attacking them from all sides and win a great victory displaying their matchless bravery.

From that time on, Samjiyon became well known to all not as a mere natural lake but as a revolutionary battle site and a witness to the immortal revolutionary history.

Today a statue of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has been built by the lake, together with the monuments to the heroic advance of the KPRA to the fatherland. Rest home buildings have been erected as well in various types for visitors to the lake.

The old battle site extending over 80 kilometres around the lake is today used for the revolutionary education of working people.

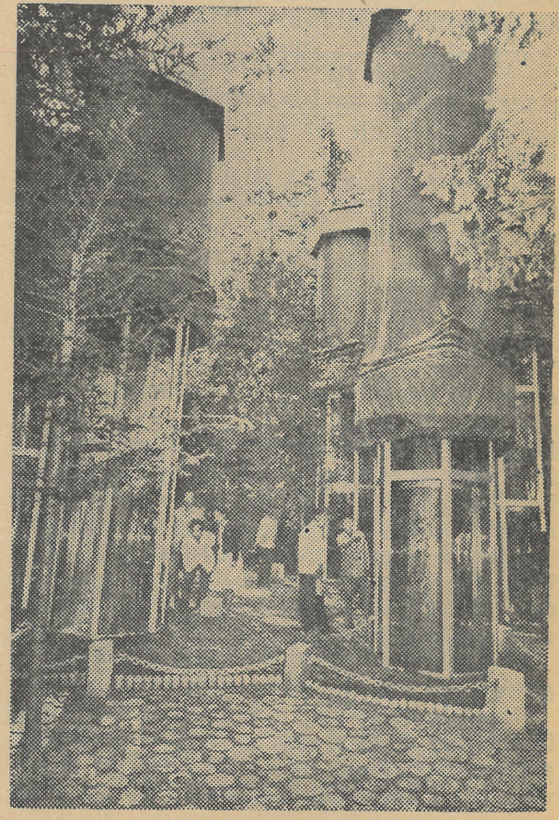
The lake is always alive with visitors.

Looking round the places associated with the anti-Japanese war with deep emotion, visitors renew their resolution to love infinitely the fatherland liberated by the great leader and remain loyal to him and the glorious Party for its development and prosperity.

The fidelity of our people to the great leader and the glorious Party will remain as pure and clean forever as the water of the lake which never dries up.

Kim Sun Gi

Slogans written on big trees by Korean People's Revolutionary Army men



Deep Trust in Geological Prospectors

In the crucible of the arduous anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung worked out a great plan to build a rich and strong, independent and sovereign state with a powerful independent national economy in the liberated homeland. After the country's liberation he saw that precedence was given to geological prospecting and gave careful guidance and deep concern to the work.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"...we should step up geological prospecting in every way. We should produce and supply this field with more equipment and materials and set up enough laboratories and assaying centres, while at the same time placing more emphasis on training specialists in this field."

Whenever I see many modern mines on the map of our country I feel boundlessly grateful to him for his wise guidance of and constant concern for geological prospecting work.

A copper mine, a powerful nonferrous metal producer in the northern section of our country, began to be developed during the war under his careful guidance according to his far-sighted plan and now it sheds its brilliant ray on the map of our country.

The fierce three-year Fatherland Liberation War against the US imperialist aggressors ended in great victory for our people.

Under the wise guidance of the great leader our people came out as one with a firm faith that they could succeed in the rehabilitation and construction too as they had defeated the US imperialists in the war.

Without breaking war fatigue the great leader made unending on-the-spot guidance tour of factories and villages for rehabilitation and construction.

One day in September 1953 he called a geological prospecting worker.

When he knew that the great leader called him to understand how prospecting for copper—a task given by him during the war—was going on in the northern area, the worker's heart beat high with emotion and excitement.

While he was waiting for the honourable moment to meet the respected and beloved leader in the government office building the hard war days floated vividly before his eyes, when he had the honour to meet the great leader.

* * *

One day in July 1952 he arrived at the Supreme Headquarters, when he could feel the strain of the front and got strained unawares.

The whole country was fighting a hard war.

Every minute counted for our leader. He set forth brilliant strategy and tactics with marvellous insight and scientific foresight for our units at the battle front to give annihilating blows to the enemy and gave concrete tasks to further strengthen the Party and people's government as demanded by the situation.

Soon he called the geological prospecting worker to him. He earnestly said that after the war we would need no small amount of copper for the restoration of power-transmission lines and require much copper wire for the electrification of trunk lines and so we should give priority to opening copper mines to meet the need for copper after the war.

The great leader, pointing to a spot on the map, said that considering the geological features there must be a copper deposit there and stressed the need of energetically conducting geological prospecting.

This was how prospecting for copper started in a northern section of our country in the crucible of the war.

* * *

Soon he entered the simple office room where the respected and beloved leader was working. He warmly received him and said in a tender voice that he called him to know how prospecting for copper was going on in the northern section and asked him how much money they used for the work or how much deposit they found.

He could not raise his head for the pangs of conscience. Though they had invested much money in the work under the great leader's concern they had found small deposits.

So he thought he deserved sharp criticism. But the great leader said words of encouragement to him. The worker was at a loss what to do.

The fatherly leader asked him kindly how much money they needed to complete their geological prospecting.

Repressing his emotion he straightened himself to tell the great leader how much money they needed. But he hesitated. It was after the war. The whole country was engaged in construction and money was badly needed everywhere. So every penny counted.

The great leader read his mind and earnestly asked him to tell him without hesitation.

Urged by him more than once, the worker hesitatingly said that they needed 100 million *won* (in old currency), five-fold what they had already used.

The great leader repeated the amount of the money and, lost in thought, slowly walked up to the window without a word. The worker was quite sorry for troubling him. He turned his eyes from the window and returned to the desk. And he said in a low yet emphatic tone that he would give them not 100 million *won* but 400 million *won* and that if that was not enough they should demand more and that as he would never call account for waste of state funds they should boldly undertake prospecting with no anxiety.

It was really beyond imagination.

When the whole country was carrying on the postwar rehabilitation and construction, sparing every penny, the prospecting worker thought 100 million *won* too much. But the great leader asked them to use so enormous funds for their prospecting.

He looked round the room with bright eyes and said:

"If no copper is found there though 400 million *won* is invested into its prospecting, let's erect a stone monument on the top of the mine, with an inscription: 'To future generation: don't look for copper here, there isn't any!' Thus, though we bear a loss, the rising generation will not suffer."

His words were far-sighted and full of firm faith.

Solemn silence fell on the room gripped by deep emotion.

The great leader placed deep faith in the geological prospectors, encouraged them to work to their hearts' content for the prosperity of the country without worrying about funds and led them to develop their work boldly with big hearts as geological prospectors tapping the resources of the country. Looking at him with reverence, he was moved to tears.

When he was going out of the room, the respected and beloved leader called him again and said in a low voice that the car given in wartime must be old and nothing should be stinted for those working in mountains and instructed a functionary to give his own car to them.

His great love and trust, loftier than the sky and deeper than the sea, greatly encouraged the geological prospectors.

The geological prospectors made careful inspection centiare after centiare. At last, at the end of the year they found a large copper deposit in the spot indicated by the great leader.

Stroking the glittering copper ore, all prospectors, old drill operators, young surveyors and girl assayers, shouted again and again at the top of their voice "Long live the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung!"

In this way the precious wealth long buried underground was dug for the country and people.

Now the mine has become a modern nonferrous metal mine greatly contributing to strengthening our independent national economy.

Many ore and coal mines contributing a great deal to hitting the target of the Second Seven-Year Plan, like this mine, have stories about the respected and beloved leader's careful guidance of and fatherly love for the geological prospectors who have devoted their all to the development of the mines.

Li Yong Jik

Goldfish at Furnace Shop

Sometimes people feel something new from a thing which they see every day.

It was a few days ago. It was fine. Fleecy clouds were flying in the blue sky. I was walking along the tree-lined path in the compound of the Nampo Refinery to the melting furnace shop, when merry laughters came from the shop. I strained my ears, thinking there was something interesting.

I heard a deep husky voice coming from the furnace shop in the cool shade of thick trees, "Look at these! These little things too seem to know the sweet of our life! Chief furnaceman, I say you'd better bring some bowls to make them have their own family."

I could not catch reply to this joke because it was drowned in a burst of laughter.

The hilarity attracted me to the shop.

I saw furnacemen around a big glass fish bowl in which goldfish were swimming to and fro as if dancing.

"Why, goldfish at a furnace shop!" I doubted my eyes. Why? I felt something new from what was considered as ordinary at this shop.

By that time I had known only ornamental goldfish in a pond in a fragrant flower garden or in a bowl on a round table or window sill at home or in the reception room.

Other people too would not believe that goldfish which does not like gas and heat enjoys life at the furnace shop of a refinery generally known as a place loaded with harmful gas, dust and high heat.

The goldfish was refreshing to the eyes! As if he read my mind, the husky old man, Kim Yong Jin, came up to me grinning. He told me that the furnacemen did not consider it as curious to raise goldfish at their shop and during the break in their work they came together around the fish bowl and had a good rest laughing at the fish, which seemed to make him at least 20 years younger.

Looking at the control room, he continued:

"Our work place is really joyful. Work is little different from resting because workers only push buttons on comfortable chairs, seeing TV screens and metres. So we always think only of doing our best for the country to repay the great favour of the respected and beloved leader who has provided us with such a good work place."

His words made me think of many things.

In the years under the colonial rule of Japanese imperialism, noxious gas and dust from this refinery carried off many lives and did much harm to crops. But, after liberation the respected and beloved leader had the state appropriate a large amount of fund for the manufacture of modern machines and equipment catching harmful gas and dust and preventing high heat.

Under his loving care a new era of automation came and our workers work safely with ease in clean, fresh air, and their work is pleasant and fruitful. Town and country are garbed in green. Factories are full of fragrance of flowers and our lovely land always resounds with merry songs of birds. Today our people live happily in such beautiful nature.

All this owes to the loving care of the respected and beloved leader who spares nothing for the health and happiness of our people and thinks first of people's health in building a factory or opening a mine and to the best socialist system established by him.

This thought called to my mind the words of the great leader:

"I was told that when iron ores were excavated at the Sinyon Mine in Sakju County, North Pyongan Province, all fish in the streams flowing towards Supung died. But when the mine was closed down, eel, catfish and other fishes began to come upstream again and now on Sundays the riversides are crowded with anglers. This is pleasant, indeed.

We must not build factories or dump dirt at random in disregard of our people's life and their future prosperity, just as the capitalists do."

I was deeply moved by the great leader's boundless love for the people.

Goldfish at the furnace shop shows vividly the happiness of our people who lead an independent and creative life to their hearts' content, free from exploitation, oppression and pollution, in their socialist fatherland in which the requirement of the great Juche idea for attaching greatest importance to people and making all things serve them is fully met.

Kang Hyon Pil

Challenge to "Socialist Emulation to Hit 9.5 Million-Ton Target of Grain Production"

Recently there was a meeting at the Mangyongdae Cooperative Farm to greet the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea with bumper harvest.

At the meeting the reporter and speakers said that the Party Congress, which would open in October this year, would be a new turning point in strengthening and developing our Party into an invincible revolutionary party and leading the revolution and construction from victory to victory and stressed that agricultural workers should bring about a new revolutionary upsurge to greet the historic Party Congress as a great festival of victors.

They expressed their resolve to faithfully carry out the militant task set forth by the great leader at the 19th Plenary Meeting of the Fifth Central Committee of the Party and in his New Year Address for this year and meet the Party Congress with a rich harvest.

They also stressed that in order to increase agricultural production even under the continuous influence of the cold front they should fully meet the requirements of Juche methods of farming and do all farm work qualitatively in season in conformity with scientific and technical principles.

They pointed to the need of attaining new successes in meat, egg, vegetable and fruit production this year.

They emphasized that in order to put their resolution into practice they would continue to conduct vigorously the three revolutions, ideological, technical and cultural, deepen the work to follow the example of unsung heroes, and organize socialist emulation between workteams and between sub-workteams, direct it well and widely spread its new experience.

The farmers adopted a resolution.

In their resolution they pledged themselves to greet the Sixth Party Congress with a new upsurge in agricultural production and challenged the cooperative farmers throughout the country to a "socialist emulation to hit 9.5 million-ton target of grain production."

New Mass Onward Movement, a Factor in the Dynamics of Our Revolution

Today in our country an entire-Party and entire-society movement has been inaugurated to imitate the noble examples of devoted service to the Party and the revolution set by Paek Sol Hui, Kim Sang Ryon, Pak Yong Chol and other unsung heroes produced by the era of the Workers' Party.

The movement has soon found its way to all spheres and units of socialist construction and tremendous changes are taking place in the ideological and spiritual qualities of the working people and in their practical work.

A high degree of creativity, unbending will and lofty qualities are being brought about among them—the desire to devotedly serve the great leader and the Party and the country and the people, as our hidden heroes did.

With this revolutionary zeal sweeping the whole society converted into a material force, a new upswing is taking place in socialist construction as a whole, giving fresh impetus to the development of production, construction, science and technology.

This movement which is spreading all over the country like a prairie fire is a mass onward movement dynamically promoting the cause of modelling the whole society after the Juche idea.

Pushing a mass movement forward is important for the successful building of socialism.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has said:

"...in the construction of socialism it is crucial to stimulate the creative power of the masses to the utmost and bring their enthusiasm, initiative and abilities into full play."

Mass movement is a powerful leverage with which to speed up the revolution and construction by prompting the masses to ever higher revolutionary zeal and bringing their inexhaustible creative power into full play.

The course of our socialist construction is replete with heroic epic stories marked by miracles and transformations created by our Party by medium of a mass movement. At every stage and period of revolution, our Party successfully carried out huge and difficult tasks of socialist construction through various forms of mass movement.

The present movement stands out as another landmark in the progress of mass movement led by our Party, writing a glorious page in its annals.

This is a mass onward movement, making it possible to create significant advance in the revolution and construction by encouraging all the members of society to perform heroic feats and miracles through positive examples. Arousing our entire people to new struggle and innovation in reliance on the strength of positive examples—herein lie the important feature and the might of this movement.

In our society where all the people are closely banded together with one mind and one purpose, everyone is afire with the only desire to remain more faithful to the Party and the revolution. So, positive examples call forth an encouraging response in the hearts of the masses and become a great might enough to overcome the negative and promote social progress.

Unsung hero is the honourable title to be conferred on the ardent patriot, true communist revolutionary—a hero in performing a monumental work spiritually, only inspired with a feeling of devotion to the Party and the leader and the country and the people, remaining unshaken even in the face of all storms and tempest. For all their great contributions to the country and the people, they disliked being praised or glorified. This very noble spiritual feeling of devotion to the revolution touches the people's hearts greatly.

Boundless loyalty to the Party and the leader, the master-like attitude and high sense of responsibility in carrying through the Party's policy, the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and strenuous efforts and the earnest spirit of inquiry, the uncompromising spirit directed against all things antiquated and stagnant, total devotion to the people and unflagging efforts to become expert in their own job—this is their noble code of conduct that our people learn from these simple-minded heroes. The noble qualities displayed by them serve to inspire our people to heroic struggle and exploits with tremendous impact and attraction.

The essence of this movement is to bring the ideological and spiritual aspects of all members of society level with those of the said heroes and to ride high to socialist construction with increased energy of speed campaign spurred by the Chollima march.

This is a movement of remoulding man and a movement of technical reform in a new, higher stage of our people's advancement toward the ideal society of the working class.

This is a mass movement which has emerged in reflection of the pressing demands of our revolution and construction in the process of in-depth development.

Under the Party's wise leadership our revolution and construction have made great strides forward. We are now making all-out efforts to realise the historic cause of making the monolithic idea, Juche idea, sweep the whole society. Patterning the whole society upon the Juche idea—this is a colossal task aimed to sweep away old things in all spheres of economy, culture, ideology and morality and transform nature and society as required by the Juche concept. This task can be successfully carried out only with systematic improvement in the work of all spheres—from the Party, state and economic work to the people's code of conduct. In this sense, leading a mass movement along a right track can meet this demand.

The present movement to follow the examples set by the unsung heroes now afoot among our working people is an important key to the successful solution of the fundamental problems arising in the development of our revolution and construction under the slogan of patterning the whole society after the Juche idea.

The deeds of merit performed by the hidden heroes teach us the doctrine of life—how our officials and working people should live and work for the Party and the revolution.

The dominant theme contained in it is how to quickly develop the economy, science and technology of the country in conformity with the requirements of our rapidly developing revolution and how to improve Party work and organisational work of economy and so on—the problems our Party tries to solve at present.

From this the present movement becomes a powerful revolutionary movement aimed to sweep away all sorts of old and stagnant things hampering the advance of our revolution and promote the cause of modelling the whole society after the Juche idea.

The movement is highly significant in strengthening our Party and successfully realising the cause of our revolution.

First of all, it helps toward training the working people to be true revolutionaries of Juche type faithful to the Party and the revolution.

If the revolutionary zeal of the masses is to be heightened continuously and socialist construction is to be pressed ahead vigorously, the work to train all members of society to be true revolutionaries should be developed onto a higher stage. The examples set by the heroes vividly show what qualities one should be possessed of if one is to become a revolutionary of Juche type.

The examples and feats of the heroes greatly inspire all the people to live and struggle solely for the Party and the revolution and instill in them a firm conviction and courage that they can perform miracles and heroic feats surmounting any difficulties, only when they do as instructed by the Party.

The more powerfully this movement is launched, the more patriots and revolutionaries will emerge. This movement will become a fine school for producing a large contingent of staunch revolutionaries unboundedly loyal to the cause of revolution.

Another significance of this movement is that it brings about a decisive advance in the development of science and technology of the country and effects a new upsurge in socialist economic construction.

Raising the torch of revolution in science and technology is a basic factor in the suc-

cessful fulfilment of the Second Seven-Year Plan and a lofty work to carry through the revolutionary cause of Juche by emancipating the people from arduous labour.

The feats performed by our heroes radiate hopes, because they have made a new breakthrough in the further advance of science and technology of the country and scaling the fortress of science. The scientists and technicians, unsung heroes, made an outstanding contribution to the development of science, technology and economy through their energetic research and devoted struggle in a way worthy of revolutionary scientists and technicians of the era of the Workers' Party.

Such feats are a fine example giving fresh inspiration to one million intellectuals and the entire working people to new scientific discovery and technical innovation and are a grand torch of struggle to carry the country's science and technology to a high level as early as possible.

This movement is a great campaign to push ahead with the Juche-orientation, modernisation and scientification of the national economy by the efforts of our people under the banner of self-reliance.

Still another significance of the movement is that it marks a radical turn in improving the method and style of work of our officials in a revolutionary way.

Today in our country the revolution and construction are being stepped up at a very fast rate and the scale of economy grew larger incomparably and the revolutionary zeal and spirit of the working people are mounting day after day. This reality calls for enhancing their level of guidance in consonance with it and decisively heightening their role.

The staunch Party spirit and high sense of responsibility and the motherlike attitude—always going deep among the masses, sharing sweets and bitters with them and educating and leading them—these vivid examples shown by the heroes are a source of boundless inspiration for our officials in their efforts to improve their method and style of work in a revolutionary way. Thus all our officials are growing into able commanding staff leading the revolution and construction with expertise and their role is being enhanced, with the result that the cause of patterning the whole society upon the Juche idea is being promoted with surer strides.

Indeed, this movement is a communist movement of innovation which gives spurs to the advance towards the completion of the cause of Juche, strengthens our Party and turns our Republic into a more powerful state.

Working Boldly in a Big Way

The coal miners of the Anju Coal Mining Complex have turned out in high spirit to make this year, the year of the Sixth Party Congress, the most brilliant one in the history of our country. To begin with, they have set before themselves a bold target.

They are striving to create big coal pits, boldly pushing ahead with the construction of draining pit to secure a steady high production of coal in rainy summer.

New records and norms are created everywhere.

At the construction site of No. 8 coal face of the Ryongrim Pit of the Ryongrim Colliery, which will make a large share in coal production of the complex, they doubled assembling speed of self-advancing hydraulic supports and versatile coal cutting machines and are rapidly building belt conveyor.

Along with this, successes are also achieved in coal production and tunneling.

Many coal mining companies including company No. 3 at the shaft of the Samchonpo Colliery already fulfilled their first quarter assignment by early February, and are giving decisive priority to tunneling.

The hitting of their target will help further strengthen the material and technical foundations of the complex and attain greater success in coal production.

ACCOUNT OF INSPECTION

Party Founding Museum (3)

The Third Enlarged Executive Committee Meeting

One day in October 1970 the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the founder and guide of our Party, visited the museum. Looking round its exhibits, he recollected in deep emotion a mass meeting held in Sinuiju, a local city, 25 years ago in room No. 4 and said that there was a newspaper that had reported the meeting.

Officials of the museum found the newspaper "Pyongbuk Sinbo" and displayed it in room No. 4.

The newspaper carried his speech under the title "Factional Strife Runs Counter to the People's Interests. Who Dare Obstruct National Unity? Eliminate Vicious Elements to the Last Man."

Our fledgling Party had to fulfil difficult and complex tasks and many obstacles lay in its way. It had to build up its ranks, unite the masses of the people around it and to make preparations for the establishment of a people's government and for democratic reforms. It was also required to continue with the powerful struggle against US imperialism and the domestic reactionary forces.

But our Party was encountered with serious obstacles, because of the schemes of the factionalists and opportunists of all shades.

The Right opportunists were engaged in their nefarious intrigues, claiming that a pro-American bourgeois republic should be established, and the "Left" opportunists tried to split the revolutionary forces, arguing that the socialist revolution should be carried out immediately.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung called the Second Enlarged Executive Committee Meeting of the Central Organizing Committee of the Party on November 15, 1945, where he fully exposed the counter-revolutionary manoeuvres of the Right and "Left" opportunists against the establishment of a democratic people's republic and set forth the policy of establishing a people's government based on a democratic national united front embracing the broad masses and

firmly guaranteeing Party leadership over it.

He visited Sinuiju, Sariwon, Haeju and other places and energetically roused the broad masses to the implementation of the Party's political line.

From many materials on display including his speeches made at the time and the minutes I could see clearly that he had thoroughly upheld and carried out the Party's political line with an iron will even in such difficult and complex situation immediately after its founding. This deeply impressed me.

In room No. 4 my attention was attracted especially by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung's report—"On the Work of the Organizations at All Levels of the Communist Party of North Korea"—to the Third Enlarged Executive Committee Meeting of the Central Organizing Committee of the Party.

After the Second Enlarged Executive Committee Meeting the factionalists and local separatists could not openly come out against the Party's political line. But they continued to prevent the Party from carrying out its organizational line and confused its organizational guidance system, hindering the progress of Party work. As a result, the discipline of democratic centralism was not established in the Party and there appeared many defects in Party work.

On December 17, 1945, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung convened the Third Enlarged Executive Committee Meeting and made a report "On the Work of the Organizations at All Levels of the Communist Party of North Korea," in which he deeply analyzed and criticized all the defects in the work of the Party organizations at all levels and set out the tasks for thoroughly carrying out the Party's organizational line—improving the composition of the Party and setting the right course for Party recruitment and setting up Pary cells extensively in factories and enterprises, waging a whole-Party struggle to establish the discipline of democratic centralism within it and strengthen its organizational and ideological unity based on its monolithic ideology and so on.

The guide explicitly explained to me the content of his report and concluding speech at the meeting. Indeed, the Third Enlarged Executive Committee Meeting was of historic significance in strengthening and developing our Party.

Speaking about that meeting at the Second Party Congress in 1948 the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"The Third Enlarged Executive Committee Meeting brought about a great renovation in Party work and Party life for the first time since the founding of our Party, and this marked the beginning of its development into a truly sound and powerful party."

From some publications on display I could see clearly how vigorously Party organizations at all levels and Party members worked to carry out the tasks set out by the said meeting.

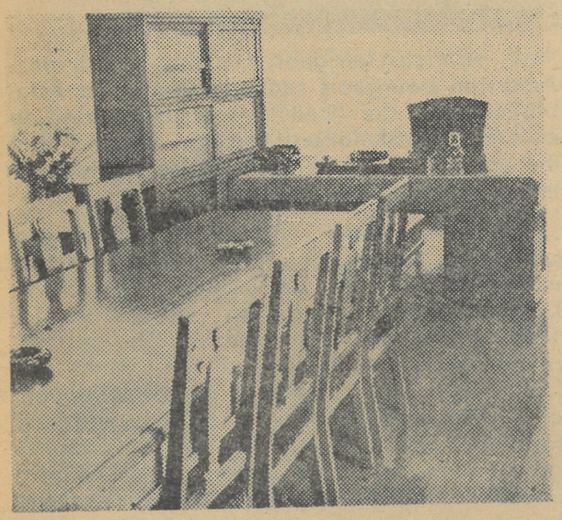
"Chongno," organ of the Party Central Organizing Committee, reported the First South Pyongan Provincial Party Conference to carry out the highly important tasks given by him under the heading "Achievements in Four Months after Party Founding. All Defects Corrected."

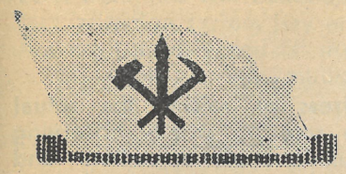
The local Party organizations printed and distributed lots of publications including "Party Life" and "Main Principles in Organizing Party Cells."

Guiding the struggle to execute the tasks advanced at that meeting, he gave on-the-spot guidance to South Pyongan Province and South Hamgyong Province.

(Continued on page 24)

The office room used by the great leader when he founded the Party and prepared for its 2nd and 3rd Enlarged Executive Committee Meetings to strengthen and develop it





To Greet Party Congress As Great Festival of Victors

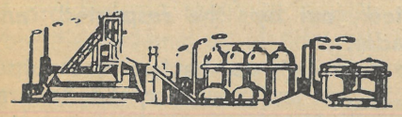
The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"'Let us meet the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea with high political zeal and splendid labour achievements!' is the militant slogan our Party and people should put up this year."

At the news of convening the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea in October this year our people are in great excitement and delight warmly welcoming its convocation.

With intense loyalty to the great leader all our working people are renewing their resolution to make this year of Party Congress one of the most brilliant years in the nation's history. We introduce here some of their resolution.

At Chollima Speed plus Speed Campaign



Kim Jae Yong
Worker of the Blooming Mill
at the Kangson Steel Complex

At the glad news of calling the Sixth Party Congress we workers of the Kangson Steel Complex are alive with revolutionary enthusiasm to greet the Party Congress with high political zeal and splendid labour achievements.

After the war we produced 120,000 tons of bloom from a 60,000-ton capacity mill and kindled the flame of the Chollima movement. We are resolved to keep the honour and spirit at the time.

We workers of the blooming mill have always been faithful to the great leader. We produced 3,000 tons of bloom in excess of our plan in the first month of this year and are overfulfilling our daily and monthly plans.

A great reserve for production growth lies in tending the mill well and operating it technically. This year we have already introduced over 40 technical innovation proposals into production, pooling our creative wisdom.

We are now rushing ahead at the Chollima speed plus speed campaign to fulfil our yearly production plan before the Sixth Party Congress.

We will increase the capacity of heating

furnaces 1.3 times and save more fuel through technical innovations including the use of heated air.

We will check and repair the equipment by ourselves, responsibly look after and operate it in accord with scientific and technical principles, introduce the high-speed blooming method, and sharply boost its utilization.

We will lay stress on raising the actual bloom production rate by strictly observing the standard regulations of operation and turn out more steel of various kinds and sizes. Thus we will strive to fully meet the growing needs of the national economy for steel.

We Will Reap Bumper Harvest This Year Too

Pak Byong Gu (Second from Right)
Chief Engineer of the Chimchon Cooperative Farm, Hwangju County, North Hwanghae Province

All members of our cooperative farm are full of fresh revolutionary zeal and resolution to greet the Sixth Party Congress as a great festival of victors.

The great leader said that last year we did scientific-technical farming as required by the Juche methods of farming, bravely overcoming all adverse weather conditions, and reached the height of nine million tons in grain production and set forth the militant tasks confronting agriculture this year.

Our farmers are full of confidence and their morale is perfect. They firmly believe that they can work great changes and miracles when they follow the path of victory and glory pointed out by the respected and beloved leader.

Last year our farm's per-hectare rice output grew by 1.3 tons and maize by 1.1 tons as against the record year.

We owe this to the wise guidance of the great leader and the Juche methods of farming.

We will do scientific-technical farming as required by the Juche methods of farming to contribute to reaching the 9.5 million-ton goal in grain production this year.

This year we carried out all farming preparations one month earlier and obtained over 20 hectares of new land.

Drawing on the experience and successes gained last year, we will carefully organize agricultural production, get leading personnel to set example to farmers by their deed, and make a bigger innovation in agricultural production this year.

We will discharge our responsibility as masters of agricultural production, following the example of unsung heroes who have faithfully fought for the great leader, for the country and people.

We will lead all farmers to enrich their knowledge of agricultural science and technology, know biological properties of crops, and water crops and apply fertilizer and other agricultural chemicals as required by science and technology.

In order to beat off the influence of the cold front, we will continue to make the perfect irrigation system pay and collect all water flowing uselessly and fill the reservoir.

This year we will multiply the output of grain as well as animal products, fruit and tobacco and other industrial crops.

By reaping a rich harvest this year too we will carry joy into the heart of the great leader.

With Scientific and Technical Achievement

Kim Ryong Gyun
Researcher of the Hydraulic Engineering Institute under the Academy of Sciences

The staff of the Hydraulic Engineering Institute under the Academy of Sciences warmly welcome the call of the Sixth Party Congress, which will mark a new milestone in the development of our Party and revolution, in stirring excitement and joy.

In the past period our research group has scored great successes in solving a number of problems of hydraulic engineering arising from the reclamation of tideland, the elimination of underground water at the coal and ore mines, the prevention of floods in rivers and the work to accelerate the construction speed of water-power stations.

We can never rest on our laurels.

The great leader called upon the whole Party, the entire army and all the people to turn out to build dams on rivers and set up a large number of hydroelectric power stations to prevent floods and increase power generation at the 19th Plenary Meeting of the Fifth Central Committee of the Party.

Exploitation of water-power resources and the proper control of water are a great nature-remaking project to increase the economic power of the country and make it beautiful.

To fulfil this honourable and worthy task scientists of our institute have to do much work.

We will strive to perfect the building method to more than double the construction speed of hydroelectric power stations and carry out research on scientific and technical problems arising from the building of small and middle power stations so as to introduce its result into construction.

Dams and sluice gates are now built at different places of the country. So we will strive to solve scientific and technical problems arising from the river control, from establishing

a scientific water-control system and working out the right damming and embanking ways suited to the actual conditions of our country.

We will go out to the major construction sites and carry out our research tasks and at the same time will build small and middle power stations by ourselves by the Sixth Party Congress and spread our experience and achievements throughout the country.

This is not plain sailing at all for us.

We are immensely encouraged by the intense loyalty of such unsung heroes, scientists as Paek Sol Hui, Kim Sang Ryon and Pak Yong Chol who have devoted themselves to the good of the country and people and by their untiring efforts for scientific pursuit. We will carry out our research tasks unconditionally, displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard working as they did.

We Will Produce More Silk Yarn

Ra Jong Hui (Left)
Manager of No. 1 Cocoon-Winding Shop at the Pyongyang Silk Mill

In his New Year Address for this year the great leader gave us the honourable task of operating all light industry factories at full capacity to produce more consumer goods.

All workers of our shop are striving to carry out their production assignments before the historic Sixth Party Congress with a high fighting and revolutionary spirit.

Our shop is fulfilling its production assignments at over 120 per cent every month.

One of the chief ways to increase production is to vigorously conduct the technical innovation drive and steadily raise the technique and skill of workers.

On the basis of already-made achievements we will introduce automatic rotation regulating devices in keeping with the quality of raw material and the level of skilled workers and increase the production capacity by over 20 per cent.

We will also strive to reduce the consumption of raw material to the minimum and save materials and improve quality of goods.

We will vigorously carry on the multi-machine tending drive and perfect scores of technical innovation proposals and introduce them into our work before the Party Congress and do more work with less manpower as we resolved at the beginning of the year.

The fatherly leader reared me, an ordinary worker, to be a deputy to the Supreme People's Assembly and a management worker of the mill.

To repay his great favour with loyalty I will go into among workers and technicians, give priority to political work and organize work and manage the shop in line with the high revolutionary zeal of workers.

Thus I will help to provide better, cheap and more silk to our working people making steady leaps and innovations in all areas of socialist construction to greet the Sixth Party Congress as a great festival of victors.

(Continued from page 20)

Thus a well-regulated organizational guidance system and an iron discipline were established within our Party from the Central Committee down to cells and its ranks rapidly expanded.

After the meeting our Party grew to be a powerful party equal to the great task of building a new, democratic country and capable of skilfully organizing and mobilizing the broad masses for the democratic reforms and the building of the economy.

Kim Sun Ryong

INDESTRUCTIBLE ROCK-FIRM UNITY AND COHESION

The Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea which will mark a new milestone in carrying out our revolutionary cause will demonstrate once again to the whole world the invincible might of our Party and its rock-firm politico-ideological unity and cohesion.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"The Party's unity of ideology and will is our heart and soul. It is the decisive guarantee of all our victories." ("On the Building of the Workers' Party of Korea," Eng. ed., Vol. II, p. 623.)

Politico-ideological unity and cohesion is the life and soul of a revolutionary party, the vanguard detachment of the working class, and the source of its indestructible might.

For half a century since it struck its historic roots in the Paekdu forests and for over three decades since its founding the Workers' Party of Korea has covered the path of victory and glory, making a new revolutionary history, surmounting manifold difficulties and ordeals, under the wise guidance of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

What is most important in its brilliant history is the achievement of the unity and cohesion of the whole Party in ideology and purpose on the basis of the Juche idea.

The great unity and cohesion enabled our Party to correctly guide the Korean people, without the slightest deviation and vicissitude in the course of a long arduous struggle, to win the revolutionary wars against the ferocious aggressive forces of imperialism, succeed in social revolutions of two stages and work epochal miracles and make brilliant achievements in the socialist construction.

Our Party was created in the complex circumstances immediately after liberation on the basis of the organizational and ideological preparations for founding a party made by the great leader during the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle. At its inception, the Party had in its ranks not a few people who, not fully tried and tested, had been operating at home and abroad and even those who had participated in factions or had been under their influence.

The unity and cohesion of the Party and the revolutionary ranks, therefore, was vital to our revolutionary development.

In the whole course of laying the organizational and ideological groundwork for founding our Party, creating it and strengthening and developing it, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung attached great significance to the strengthening of its unity and cohesion and wisely organized and led the struggle to achieve it, and thus accomplished splendidly the historic cause of realizing the unity and cohesion of all its members in ideology and will on the basis of the Juche idea.

Our Party's unity and cohesion was attained not in easy circumstances. It is a precious gain achieved at a great cost through a long and hard struggle.

It struck its roots in the crucible of the arduous anti-Japanese struggle and got as firm as a rock and has been firmly guarded in the difficult and complicated struggle against the subversive activities of the imperialists and opportunists of all shades and for the revolutionary transformation of nature and society.

Today the unity and cohesion of our Party and revolutionary ranks is attaining new heights and has invincible might no force can destroy.

All Party members are united as one around the great leader Comrade

Kim Il Sung and, together with other working people, are marching ahead vigorously along the glorious revolutionary path, trusting their destiny entirely to the leader and the Party.

Our Party's unity and cohesion is unbreakable because it is an iron unity of thought and purpose based on the immortal Juche idea.

A party's unity is indestructible only when its guiding idea is great and it is truth, and when all party members are united with one thought and purpose on the basis of its guiding idea.

Today our Party, guided solely by the Juche idea, always thinks and acts everywhere as demanded by the Juche idea and vigorously fights for victory of the idea. As a result, our Party has become a perfectly pure unity of thought and purpose based on only one idea, the Juche idea.

Our Party's unity and cohesion is indestructible because it, based on infinite fidelity to the great leader, is the noblest and strongest.

Infinite fidelity of all our people to him was formed and strengthened in the course of their long revolutionary struggle; and it has become their creed unshakable in any storm and stress.

The revolutionary path we have covered for half a century was arduous and our struggle hard. In the course, however, our people have had an unshakable faith and learned an invaluable truth of revolution, that the road indicated by the great leader is that to victory and glory and that there is nothing impossible for them when they follow his leadership.

Boundless loyalty to the great leader is the basis of the unity of the whole Party and makes its unity and cohesion indestructible.

Our Party's unity and cohesion is unbreakable because it survived the test of the arduous revolutionary struggle and all kinds of ordeals of history and has been further consolidated at a new higher level in the historic onward movement to model the whole Party and society after the Juche idea.

Patterning the whole Party and society on the Juche idea is a great work to arm firmly the entire Party members and people with the great leader's revolutionary idea, the Juche idea, make them think and act with a single ideology and will and transform nature and society on the basis of the Juche idea.

Perfect unity and cohesion of Party ranks on the basis of the immortal Juche idea enabled our Party to overcome manifold difficulties and trials, powerfully push ahead with the revolution and construction and build in this land the most powerful, dignified socialist state, independent, self-reliant and self-defensive, and to mightily accelerate the completion of the revolutionary cause of Juche.

Under the wise guidance of the great leader the Korean revolution has far advanced along the path of victory.

But our revolution is not yet completed and we should do a lot of work to reunify the divided country independently and win the final victory of the revolution.

We should firmly guard and steadily consolidate our Party's unity and cohesion achieved through arduous struggle. This is the decisive guarantee of the ultimate victory of our revolutionary cause started and guided by the great leader.

So all our Party members and working people will, in the future too as hitherto, safeguard and protect the great leader and the glorious Party politically and ideologically, cherish like the apples of their eyes their iron unity and cohesion around the fatherly leader with one mind and will and glorify it eternally from generation to generation.

Thus they will further accelerate our revolution and construction and powerfully promote our new general onward movement.

Only victory and glory are in store for our Party and people that, united closely with one mind and one will, are moving ahead energetically under the uplifted banner of the Juche idea.

YOUNG COLLIERS

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"A great new upsurge will take place in the socialist construction of our country when strong, vigorous and brave youths fight, as a shock force for socialist construction, in all branches of the national economy, giving it all their strength and wisdom."

Workers of the Kumya Youth Coal Mine, one of our powerful opencast mines, fulfilled their plan for last year in all indices three months ahead of schedule by working at the Chollima speed plus speed campaign.

Highly praising them for their way of work, the great leader sent his thanks to them many times and spoke highly of them as the best of all workers in our opencast coal mines.

With Honour of First Developers

When you go to the Kaljon plain at the mouth of the Ryonghung River, your eyes are attracted by a giant excavator cutting open the way and moving mountains of earth in a twinkling as if to speak of the spirit of young coal miners here.

It is a large excavator "League of Socialist Working Youth" No. 2 removing dirt.

Its big arm was bright with red five-pointed stars as if to tell the intense loyalty displayed by members of the platoon working with it to implement the great leader's instructions and their brilliant labour feats.

It was the New Year's Day when the first battle of this year started.

In the morning they heard the great leader's New Year Address over TV. And their hearts were with their work place. They all went to their excavator voluntarily as if they had promised.

Throughout last year they removed dirt more than two months ahead of mining, helping their mine to work miracle after miracle in coal mining.

The platoon leader's passionate voice came from the excavator:

"Comrades, giving precedence to the removal of dirt in the opencast coal mines is the Party's policy. Let's implement the policy without fail this year too!"

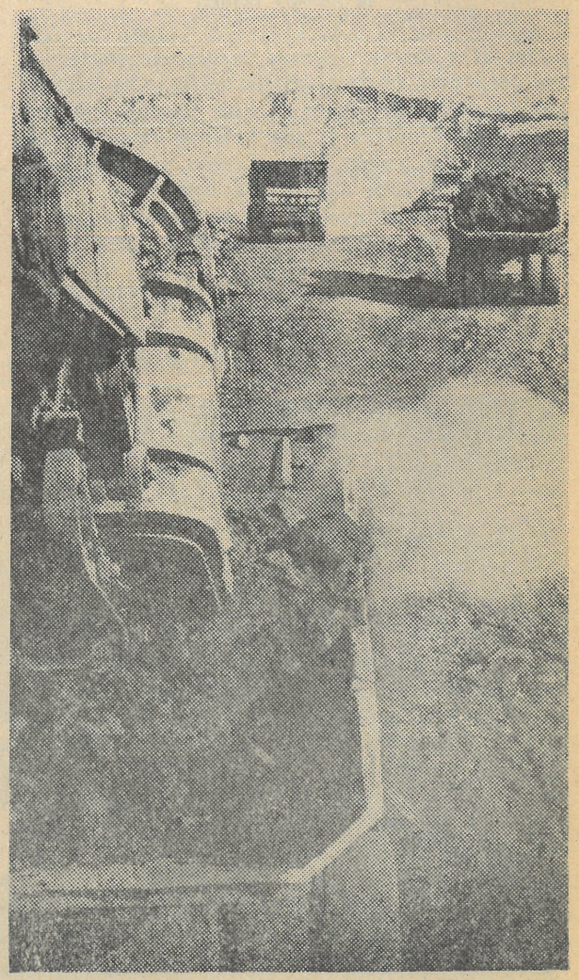
His energetic appeal found immediate response among his men.

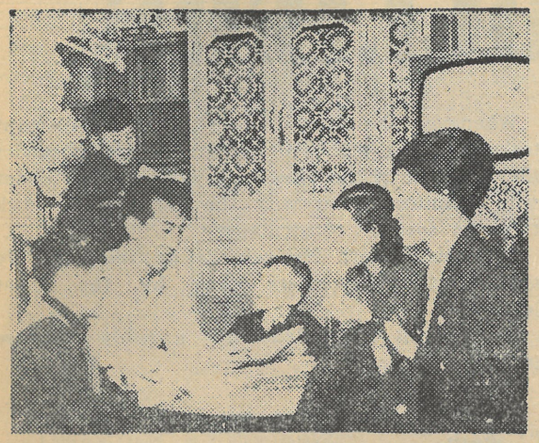
Whenever the Party gave them important tasks and they met with difficulties and obstacles they thought of the deep trust of the great leader who honoured them with the name of a shock force for socialist construction.

"Platoon leader! We can do as you say. We are the first developers sent by the great leader!..."

His heart's cry called forth a ready response in their breasts.

Colliers are making innovations in their work





A happy family

Out of a desire to prove themselves worthy of the deep trust of the fatherly leader who instructed to give precedence to the mining industry over other branches of the national economy this year too, the young miners came to their work place on the first day of the new year.

They made innovation after innovation from the outset of this year, developing their work boldly in a big way as usual.

The platoon of excavator No. 2 multiplied the number of revolutions of the electric motor, introduced a new operation method and increased the excavator's per-hour work efficiency 2.5 times.

This platoon fulfilled its January plan only in ten days and removed more dirt than planned till the end of the month.

All excavator platoons of the dirt-removing company introduced this new work method.

With dirt removal going ahead of mining coal output increased markedly from the beginning of the year.

This was how young colliers here started the first battle of the new year, chanting this militant slogan **"Let us meet the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea with high political zeal and splendid labour achievements!"** put forward by the great leader.

In order to meet the ever-growing demand of the country for coal, the great leader proposed to develop a big opencast coal mine in the Kumya Plain and gave this honourable task to our young people 15 years ago.

The train carrying young people who came from all over the land in response to the Party's call left Pyongyang, receiving the warm send-off of capital citizens. They were the first developers of the mine.

Fifteen years have gone since then.

But their faith remains unchanged and their loyalty to the great leader grew intenser.

Art group activities are brisk as well

Miracle-Working and Optimistic Colliers

After the arrival of the youth shock brigaders the reed fields, once alive only with birds, rang with revolutionary songs day and night and seethed with creation and innovation.

The fatherly leader sent the developers blueprints and precious machines for the opening and operation of the mine.

A 12-odd-km-long railway was laid to the Kumya youth station in a brief time and there appeared with the mine a colliers' town with cultural establishments, schools, a hospital and multistoried modern houses. Around it pig and poultry plants were established, orchards planted and vegetable fields created for colliers.

On every New Year's Day the great leader sent precious gifts to colliers who fulfilled their plans ahead of schedule every year, displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance.

Reserve for increased production in the opencast mine is to put large machines, main production means, in capacity operation.

Out of their single desire to repay the great leader's solicitude with loyalty, the young colliers admirably set up a fine repair and maintenance shop.

Visitors spare no praise of the shop.

While tending well the machines and equipment sent by the state, they made over 90 machine tools and material-processing machines in a short time including 4-metre planer, 160-ton press, wire-rod drawing machine, thin-plate rolling machine and oxygen generator to equip the shop with the area of 10,000 square metres. This shop is like a "machine plant."

The shop not only produces all accessories of large excavators and trucks and other main means of production and necessary materials but also does all big repairs.

As seen above, the colliers here are all technical innovators.

They are working hard to fulfil their yearly plan without fail by October this year when the historic Sixth Congress of the Party will be held.

The life of the strong and vigorous colliers here is always full of happiness and optimism.

Study and sports and art activities are an inseparable part of their life.

Last year, too, they won provincial sports and art contests.

Excavator operators participated in the national art festival with "Drum and Chorus" and truck drivers with sketch "That's Just It."

The mine's volleyball and football teams have no match in the province.

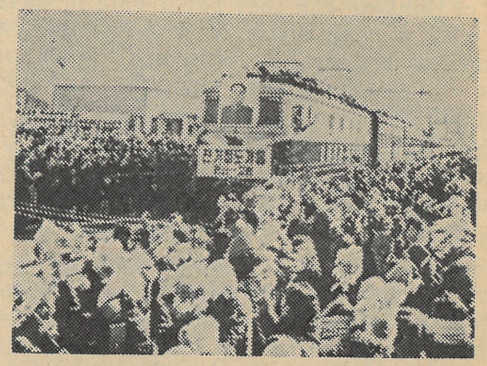
All our coal miners live such a happy life as miracle-working and optimistic colliers of Kumya enjoy, under the fatherly leader's tender care.

Wonsan-Kowon Railway Section Electrified

Our railway electrification workers striving to meet the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea with high political zeal and splendid labour achievements completed the railway electrification project between Wonsan and Kowon in a short time.

Upholding the decision of the 18th Plenary Meeting of the Fifth Party Central Committee the workers, youth shock brigaders and assistants completed the enormous work in a short time through the speed campaign and thus sharply boosted the transport capacity in this section.

The completion of this project is another proud success attained in realizing



the plan of the great leader and the Party's policy to electrify all railways of the country.

On the Juche Idea

Juche Idea Indicates Way to Ideological Liberation

Our age, when demanding independence and going along the road of independence is the trend of the world, sets before us an important task to realize the historic cause of ideological liberation by ridding people's minds of all sorts of old ideas benumbing their consciousness of independence.

Respected and beloved President Kim Il Sung, father of the immortal Juche idea, pointed out not only a true way to free men from all fetters of nature and society and make them masters dominating the world but also the only correct way to liberate men from shackles of old ideas and make them independent and creative.

* * *

It is important in remaking nature and transforming society to free men from all sorts of old ideas and make their ideological and spiritual life independent and creative.

Thinking determines the value and quality of men and regulates all their activities. Accordingly, only when they have an independent and creative ideological viewpoint and way of thinking can they participate in social life with a high sense of responsibility as makers of history and vigorously push forward the revolutionary struggle and construction work.

That is why it is most imperative for all countries and all peoples struggling for independence to bring about ideological liberation in order to build a new society.

Education and remoulding of men and their ideological liberation is especially important in former colonies or semi-colonies.

Foreign aggressors and their stooges cunningly moved to emasculate the consciousness of national independence and revolutionary spirit. As a result, slavish submission, spirit of dependence on foreign forces, flunkeyism, national nihilism and dogmatism are deeply rooted in former colonies or semi-colonies.

These obsolete ideas are a serious obstacle to the revolutionary struggle and constructive work in newly independent countries, particularly dangerous because the imperialists are intensifying ideological and cultural infiltration.

Reality proves that it is urgent to implant the consciousness of national independence and revolutionary spirit in the minds of the peoples of the new-emerging countries for ideological liberation.

What is fundamental to realizing ideological liberation and making the ideological and spiritual life of the popular masses independent and creative is to get them to have a correct viewpoint on their destiny. It is because man's viewpoint and way of thinking are based, after all, on viewpoint on his destiny.

The Juche idea gives a most scientific and revolutionary clarification of human destiny and makes the popular masses have an independent and creative viewpoint and way of thinking.

President Kim Il Sung said:

"In a nutshell, the idea of Juche means that the masters of the revolution and the work of construction are the masses of the people and that they are also the motive force of the revolution and the work of construction. In other words, one is responsible for one's own destiny and one has also the capacity for hewing out one's own destiny." (Kim Il Sung, Selected Works, Eng. ed., Vol. VI, p. 253.)

This proposition that men, that is, popular masses, are responsible for their own destiny and they have the capacity for hewing out their own destiny is based on the philosophical theory of the Juche idea that man is the master of all things and the decisive factor in everything and it offers a flawless scientific clarification of human destiny for the first time in history.

The theory that man is master of all things, that man is master of the world and his own destiny, makes people know that they are masters of their destiny.

When people know that they are masters of their destiny they come to fight against all manner of subjection and submission and strive to settle their own problems by themselves.

When they are not conscious that they are masters of their destiny they submit to others like a slave without any independent spirit.

When they know well that they are masters of their destiny they have independent spirit and think with their own heads, strive to settle all problems by themselves and resolutely oppose obsolete ideas eating away independent spirit.

People must know well that they are masters of their destiny and at the same time they must think creatively to fulfil their role as masters of their destiny. They can think so only when they know that they have the capacity to shape their destiny and have faith in their capacity.

By scientifically clarifying that man is the strongest being with inexhaustible creative power the Juche idea enables the popular masses to have confidence in their capacity.

This confidence is offered by the theory of the Juche idea that man decides everything, that is, man has the capacity to shape his own destiny.

When man has firm faith in his capacity he can think creatively so as to play his role as master of his own destiny and discard obsolete ideas which make him impotent.

As seen above, the immortal Juche idea makes man know that he is master of his own destiny and have firm confidence in his capacity and thus think independently and creatively.

The Juche idea fully gratifies the age-old desire of mankind to shake off restraints of old ideas and enjoy freedom in ideological life.

The Juche idea not only enables people to have independent spirit but also provides them with a powerful weapon with which to thoroughly overcome all hues of obsolete ideas keeping them from leading a sound ideological life.

The struggle for ideological liberation is inevitably attended with an acute struggle against old and reactionary ideas. The old and reactionary ideas going against the trend of the times are very harmful because they prevent people from having independent and creative spirit. Without overcoming them people cannot live an independent ideological life.

Only through an acute struggle against the ideas making people ideologically sick and preventing them from having sound independent spirit can their ideological life be independent and creative.

Our age of independence demands a widespread and deep-going battle against old ideas.

Any attempt to shackle men ideologically and spiritually should not be tolerated in our age.

Capitalist idea, feudalistic idea, flunkeyism, dogmatism and all other obsolete ideas obstruct the independent and creative ideological life and sound thinking.

Flunkeyism is a slavish submission of serving, fawning on and meekly obeying great powers and a servile spirit of depending on foreign forces. It is based on national nihilism of disbelieving in one's own strength, looking only to others, despising one's own things and worshipping foreign things. Therefore, if one is infected with flunkeyism one does not think with one's own head but dances to other's tune and relies not on one's own efforts but on outside force, and thus makes a mess of the revolution and construction in the end.

Dogmatism is a way of thinking which deprives one of creativity. Dogmatists apply universal propositions of the revolution mechanically without taking into account the specific conditions of their country or swallow foreign things whole.

If one falls into dogmatism and loses the spirit of independence one can not distinguish right from wrong in the end and commits the same error as other does.

Without uprooting obsolete ideas paralysing independent spirit and creative thinking ideological liberation is impossible.

The Juche idea provides a most powerful weapon with which to overcome all hues of old ideas by making people have a viewpoint that they are masters of their destiny

(QUESTION AND ANSWER)

Disappearing Distinctions in Living Standards and Conditions

Under the wise guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung our countryside has turned into an advanced, modern socialist one.

State investments in agriculture steadily increased, industry's assistance to agriculture and urban support for the countryside strengthened in every way and the three revolutions, ideological, technical and cultural, went ahead powerfully in the countryside. As a result, the face of the countryside changed beyond recognition and farmers are living as happily as the urban dwellers.

About this our magazine's journalist talked with Director Choe Chil Song of the Economy Planning Department of the Agricultural Commission.

* * *

Journalist: The great leader set the elimination of distinctions between town and country as one of the important tasks for the final solution of the rural question under socialism.

There has been a marked progress in bridging the gap between workers and farmers in their living standards and between urban and rural inhabitants in their living conditions, I think.

Director: As you know, under the bright rays of the great leader's "Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country," our Party changed the appearance of the countryside, rapidly improved the farmers' lives and attained great successes in building socialism in the countryside by strengthening working-class leadership over farmers, industry's assistance to agriculture and urban support for the countryside.

In his report to the historic Fifth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea in November 1970 the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"At present the most important task we must confront in order to better the lives of the people is to rapidly eliminate distinctions between workers and farmers in living standards and between urban and rural inhabitants in living conditions."

As a result of age-old feudal exploitation and oppression and brutal colonial rule, our countryside lagged far behind town economically and culturally, and our peasants were worse-off than urban dwellers.

We are now carrying into reality with flying colours the great leader's far-reaching plan to rid the countryside of its lag, a legacy of the old society, once and for all, rapidly raise the farmers' living standards and eliminate distinctions between workers and farmers in living standards and between urban and rural population in living conditions.

Journalist: Would you tell me in detail about successes in this respect?

Director: The abolition of the agricultural tax in kind and the capital construction and building of modern dwelling houses in the countryside at state expense were greatly conducive to rapid raise of farmers' living standards. The great leader taught that what was most important in raising the peasants' living standards was to develop counties and enhance their role.

Our county is the lowest administrative leadership unit which gives direct guidance to the rural areas and is in direct contact with the life of the farmers, and it is the base for linking town with country in political, economic and cultural spheres. Therefore, the development of the countryside and the betterment of the farmers' lives depend largely on the role of the county.

The role of the county as a supply base for the countryside greatly rose.

The local industry in the county plays a very important role in developing agriculture and bettering the farmers' life.

Each county has more than 20 modern local-industry factories—food processing factory, daily necessities factory, clothing factory, paper mill, furniture factory, refrigerating plant and other factories—which produce various kinds of high-quality consumer goods for the rural dwellers.

Supply bases were established in the county and commodity supply and procurement work improved, with the result that the economic-commercial ties between town and country became closer. Trading establishments in county seats supply various goods timely and equally to the rural population through shops rationally distributed in the rural areas and procurement agencies buy timely sideline products from farmers to increase their zeal for production and ensure raw materials for industry.

All county seats, built up well like cities, have schools of various levels, hospitals, cinema houses, libraries, publication distributors, etc. Strengthening their direct guidance and assistance in education, culture and public health in the rural areas, our counties spread advanced urban culture there.

All achievements made by our counties are attributable to the great leader's creative idea on the county as a regional unit.

Journalist: One of the important tasks in eliminating the difference of the urban and rural inhabitants in living conditions was to introduce bus service in rural areas. Please tell me about success in this respect.

Bus service is rendered also in mountain villages

and masters of the revolution in their country and a position of solving everything independently and creatively with the focal point on the revolution in their country.

Only with such Juche position can the popular masses clearly discern the essence and harm of all tints of reactionary ideas preaching slavish submission and reliance on outside force and resolutely combat with them.

This proves that the immortal Juche idea offers a potent weapon with which to uproot all kinds of reactionary ideas making people ideologically sick and realize their ideological liberation.

The Juche idea gives people a most powerful and sharp weapon with which to overcome reactionary ideas benumbing their independent spirit and provides a sure guarantee to liberate them from the fetters of age-old ideas and enable them to enjoy an independent and creative life.

Indeed the Juche idea is a great idea which marked a new historic epoch in the development of human thought and an unfading revolutionary banner firmly guaranteeing victory in the cause of ideological liberation in the age of independence.

The Juche idea raised to new heights the struggle to overcome all sorts of old reactionary ideas preventing people from independent thinking and paved the way to eliminate the ideological ground of domination and subjection, submission and dependence and win historic victory in the cause of ideological liberation.

Director: Bus service has already been introduced in the rural areas.

All our rural population uses modern means of transport like urban dwellers and live a modern life without feeling any inconvenience in traffic.

Bus service in the countryside is important in making the political, economic and cultural ties between town and country closer, increasing urban influence on the countryside and ending rural lag rapidly.

Rangrim County in Chagang Province is a mountainous one 1,500 metres above the sea-level. Many villages are far away from the county seat.

In the pre-liberation days the inhabitants there had to go on foot to the county seat across high mountains to buy matches and rubber shoes, taking several days. But this is an old story now.

Journalist: Water service is essential to the improvement of the rural population's living conditions. Along with bus service, it was already introduced in the countryside.

Director: This was a task to eliminate one of the last lagacies of the old society and end the lag of the rural population in material living conditions, as the problems of food, clothing and housing had already been settled successfully.

We admirably carried out this huge task in all rural districts in a brief time with the support of the state, industry and town, so that now our rural women don't carry water jars on their heads and rural dwellers live a more hygienic and cultured life.

Journalist: A number of other measures were taken to enhance the living standards of the farmers and improve their living conditions, I think.

Director: We conducted huge-scale housing construction in the countryside at state expense. During the Six-Year Plan (1971-76) alone we built modern houses for 472,000 households in the countryside in order to fully satisfy the housing demands of the rural population.

Modern dwelling houses and educational, cultural and public health establishments changed the looks of our countryside beyond recognition.

Chongsan-ri in Taean city, Oguk-ri in Anak County and many other villages were made into models of modern socialist villages.

The construction of such villages like modern towns was carried on throughout the country.

Moreover, TV networks are spread all over the country and our people can teleview even in remote mountain villages and on solitary islets.

Radio rediffusion networks reached all houses in the countryside long ago, so that the whole country could hear the voice of our Party at once.

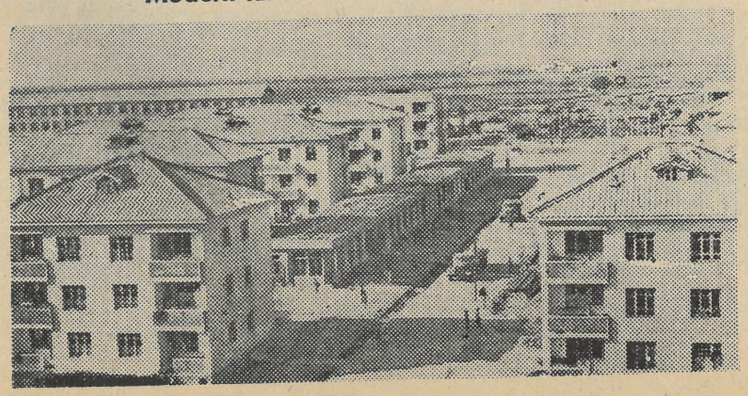
This service, along with radio and TV services, greatly contributes to the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions in the countryside.

We modernized county hospitals and converted the village clinics into hospitals to improve medical service to the rural inhabitants and make them fully enjoy the benefit of free medical care.

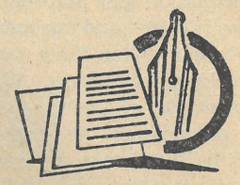
Our farmers, far removed from modern civilization, suffered from poverty and had no rights in the past. But they are now living a bountiful and cultured life. They owe this entirely to the brilliant guidance and deep solicitude of the fatherly leader.

Journalist: When the magnificent Second Seven-Year Plan is fulfilled, our rural population's living standards will rise much higher than now and they live a more independent and creative life. Thank you for your good talk.

Modern farm houses are built by the state



MY EXPERIENCES AND IMPRESSIONS



Manju Ratna Sakya
President, Nepal Journalists Association

On the friendly invitation of the Korean Journalists Union a goodwill mission led by me and consisting of my wife Mrs. Subha Luxmi Sakya, General Secretary of the Nepal Journalists Association Mr. Nirmal Kumar Arjyal and Central Committee Member Mr. Gopal Gurung of the Association reached the DPRK on the 12th June. During the visit of Korea we received the golden opportunity of having a direct experience of many things the impact of which will remain indelible in our memory for ever. Also I had had the opportunity of undertaking a friendly tour of the DPRK as a member of a cultural delegation from Nepal, and the realities which I had developed through my direct contact there had left such impressions which would never pass out of my memory. Even so, the progress accomplished by the Korean people at a rapid pace had constituted the main factor of influence on me during my two visits of Korea within the period of one year. The popular Korean adage that Korean progress attains a new height every week proved to be a concrete reality during my second visit to that country. There is no exaggeration in maintaining that massive level of development which Korea is achieving under the able, farsighted and dynamic leadership of President Kim Il Sung of Korea in accordance with the Juche idea has been an imitable lesson for our goodwill mission.

During this visit, firstly, we got the golden opportunity of seeing Mangyongdae, the birthplace of the great leader of the entire Korean people, President Kim Il Sung. That for the patriotic and revolutionary achievement which President Kim Il Sung accomplished in his life, he had received inspiration and encouragement from the noble deeds of his parents and relatives too is evident from the articles and atmosphere maintained at Mangyongdae. Any one from any part of the world, when reaches this holy place, feels animated with feelings of reverence and adoration for Mangyongdae since it was from this pious land that the process of patriotic revolution and progress for the entire Korean people of today was spearheaded.

After that, we visited the International Friendship Exhibition. There we saw tastefully and well-orderly displayed precious souvenirs and gifts presented to President Kim Il Sung by various Heads of State, Heads of Government and distinguished personalities of the world. At this place, separate apartments have been allotted for each and every country of the world. My heart thrilled with boundless joy to witness the gifts and souvenirs presented respectfully to President Kim Il Sung by the Rastriya Panchyat, Nepal-Korea Friendship Association, the Arpan Weekly, etc. displayed attractively in a separate apartment allotted for Nepal.

Similarly, we got the opportunity of visiting the Victorious Fatherland Liberation War Museum, Students and Children's Palace, Kumsong Tractor Factory, September 15 Week Nursery. In addition we also had the welcome opportunity of seeing the Exhibition Hall of Works of Comrade Kim Il Sung, Pyongyang Metro, Kim Il Sung University, Taesongsan Pleasure Park in Mt. Taesong, Pyongyang Acrobatic Theatre etc. We also visited the great Kim Chaek Iron and Steel Works at Chongjin where President Kim Il Sung had granted audience to us. We visited many more places too, which it is not possible to describe here. I feel extremely happy indeed to see that our visit has been a total success.

During my visit, I appeared before a ten minute television interview as well as a Press Conference.

Having visited different places in Korea, we developed a direct impression about the tremendous progress the DPRK has achieved in all fields. The DPRK has been able to fulfil its requirements by itself in a short span of time. Moreover, the pace of development of the DPRK is getting accelerated at the same speed at which it has been taking active strides in the direction

of attaining self-reliance. Entire working people have received the opportunity of selecting their occupation in accordance with their own respective desire and propensity and the state provides security for their jobs and guarantee for their working conditions. With full adherence to the principle of Juche, the entire Korean people are determined to dedicate themselves to work with full sense of responsibility without any discrimination in the field of labour. Endeavours have started there also for effacing the difference between manual labour and intellectual labour with a view to liberating the workers from painful labour. The State, through the escalation of ideological, technical and cultural revolutions, and by intensifying the Chollima spirit, has given attention towards augmenting productive labour as well as production.

It is an open secret to all of us that the DPRK has succeeded in becoming a developed nation in comparison with the advanced world in a short period of time by assimilating in practice the speed of Chollima fully in following the Juche idea of national independence, economic self-reliance and self-defence as enunciated under the far-sighted and able leadership of President Kim Il Sung. As a result of following the Juche idea the DPRK has succeeded in developing itself into a socialist mould in the industrial sector in the same way as it has done in completely mechanising its agricultural sector. In addition, we got the opportunity of witnessing a living example of how the State is making essential arrangements for systematising the living standard of the Korean people in all fields. The credit for the success in promoting systematic growth in the living of the people goes to the great leader President Kim Il Sung. I have been able to experience personally myself this contribution in meeting the happy, prosperous and smiling people of Korea.

I would also like to mention here about the proper arrangements made for providing all modern resources and facilities to the entire Korean children. If the aged people are cared for by the State, the women too have been freed from various problems. To speak the truth in real sense of the term, the Korean society has become free from exploitation. This is a great victory of the Korean people. As a result of the sagacious leadership of the great leader President Kim Il Sung, on the basis of the Juche idea, the Korean society is making progress at an ever increasing speed.

One of the Marxist-Leninist leaders of the world, President Kim Il Sung is like the rising sun, and a revolutionary tradition has been created by President Kim Il Sung, under his far-sighted leadership in the fields of education, literature, art, etc. in the DPRK.

The DPRK is the only tax-free country in the world where education is free. As such, it is a land of education too. All these are the results of the contribution rendered by the great leader President Kim Il Sung.

During our visit, the great leader of the entire Korean people, President Kim Il Sung, despite his very busy engagements in Party and state activities, granted us audience as well as interview at Chongjin on 19th June 1979 and the way he intimately embraced me by calling me an old friend, left an indelible imprint on my heart. This can never be effaced from my memory. This day is, therefore, a very important day in my life. This day materialised my long cherished desire to meet and talk with President Kim Il Sung.

I first of all express my gratitude to President Kim Il Sung for the grace with which he offered replies to my questions. The questions I put to President Kim Il Sung, related to Kimilsungism and Juche idea, the grandiose Second Seven-Year Plan of DPRK, reunification of Korea and the Nepal-DPRK friendly relations. This interview has been published in 'Arpan' and 'New Light' Weeklies. I would also like to add here that it was not a matter of less significance for us to have received such a polite and cordial treatment from President Kim Il Sung. Moreover, the lofty sentiments he expressed during the fraternal conversations with us are matters which can never be wiped out of our memory. I cannot forget throughout my life the hospitality shown towards us by President Kim Il Sung of the DPRK. There is hardly any part of the soil of the DPRK which has not been trodden upon by President Kim Il Sung. I feel highly honoured to have received the opportunity of personally seeing and meeting President Kim Il Sung whose thoughts constantly centre round the uppermost interests of his country and people.

What I found was that the most burning problem before the Korean people was to achieve peaceful reunification of Korea divided by imperialism.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung has been making untiring endeavours for the reunification of Korea right from the preliminary days of the founding of the DPRK. In this context, three principles and five-point proposals have already become world famous. The world

(Continued on page 39)

CHONGRYON— 25 Years Old

Chongryon (General Association of Korean Residents in Japan), an authoritative overseas citizens' organization of our Republic established by the great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, greets its 25th birthday this year.

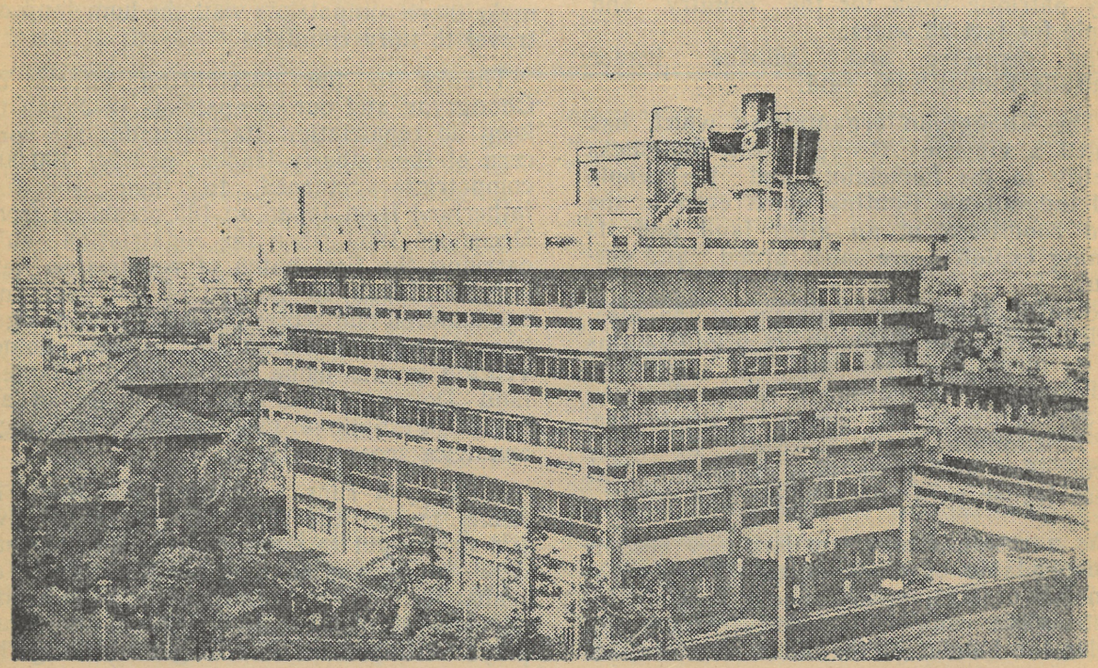
The establishment of Chongryon on May 25, 1955, 25 years ago, was a solemn declaration of the birth of the Juche-based overseas citizens' movement and a historic event which brought about a fundamental change in the life and patriotic work of the Koreans in Japan.

With the creation of Chongryon the movement of the Koreans in Japan put an end to its checkered bitter history and became a genuinely patriotic movement contributing to the prosperity and development of the socialist fatherland and the reunification and independence of the country under the brilliant guidance of the great leader. The Koreans in Japan came to have a Juche-type revolutionary organization, a true defender of their national dignity and democratic rights, and started to make a new history under its correct guidance.

The great leader presented an original idea on making the movement of the Koreans in Japan a national, patriotic one serving the Korean revolution and wisely led Chongryon for its realization.

He not only organized and wisely led Chongryon but also looked well after every aspect of Koreans' life.

The central Korean hall of Chongryon



He legally guaranteed and protected the nationality of all overseas Koreans including those in Japan so that no one else could touch them and led them to firmly defend their democratic, national rights and live a worthy life for the sake of their fatherland and nation. He instituted and published the Law on the Nationality of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in October 1963, and stipulated in our Socialist Constitution that the DPRK Government protects the democratic, national rights of all overseas Koreans.

He attached great importance to the education of the Korean youth and children in Japan, and, for the national education of Chongryon, he remitted 27,832, 827, 033 *yen* (in Japanese currency) of educational aid funds and scholarship on 74 occasions from 1957 when the country's economic situation was difficult as a result of the war to the end of last year. And he even sent national musical instruments and sweet fruits and flower seeds of the homeland.

In order to meet the earnest desire of Koreans in Japan to live in the bosom of the prospering socialist fatherland or see it he made them return to it or visit it.

Under his wise guidance and utmost care Chongryon achieved great successes in its lofty patriotic work for the country and people for last 25 years.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"The Chongryon organization which has waged a vigorous struggle with boundless fidelity to the homeland and the people and indomitable fighting spirit even in the hard conditions of an alien land and its shining exploits are most proud and precious."

Regarding the establishment of the ideological system of Juche in its organizations as its most important task to strengthen and develop the movement of the Koreans in Japan, Chongryon strove to firmly arm its functionaries and Koreans with the Juche idea and unite closely around the great leader with one thought and will.

As a result, Chongryon has now become a dependable overseas citizens' organization full of the immortal Juche idea, an indestructible rank of loyalty advancing under the banner of the Juche idea without the slightest vacillation in any storm and stress.

Through its vigorous struggle Chongryon established 49 prefectural headquarters, over 300 branches and over 2,000 chapters in all places of Japan where Koreans live from Hokkaido in the north to Okinawa in the south and its organizational system is orderly.

Chongryon also has 15 subordinate organizations of various strata—youth, women, traders and industrialists, educationists, men of culture, religionists and others—and 16 business organs—the press organs, news agency, scientific, art and sports institutes, economic and trading organs and so on.

Chongryon has its own publishing houses which print millions of copies of the great leader's immortal classics and revolutionary publications for the Koreans in Japan and issue 39 kinds of periodicals. It energetically conducts art and sports activities.

Frustrating all kinds of desperate subversive activities of the internal and external enemies, Chongryon honourably defended the DPRK citizenship of Koreans in Japan, their right to enterprise and democratic, national rights, and gained great success in its efforts to continue with repatriation and make more compatriots visit the homeland or travel to third countries.

Thanks to the unremitting efforts of Chongryon and our compatriots in Japan to keep up repatriation started under the concern of the fatherly leader nearly 100,000 compatriots returned to their socialist fatherland from Japan on 183 occasions from December 1959 when the repatriation ship carrying the first batch of repatriates left Niigata, Japan, to the end of last year and one hundred and scores of Chongryon delegations, thanks-extending groups and home-visiting groups came to the socialist fatherland. Delegations of Koreans in Japan attended international meetings held in foreign countries scores of times.

Chongryon runs a credit association to firmly protect the right of Koreans to live and their right to enterprise. As an independent saving and loaning institution of Koreans, the Korean Credit Association with deposits of more than 460,000 million *yen* plays an important role in guaranteeing the business activities of Korean traders and industrialists and stabilizing the life of Koreans of all strata.

Chongryon has done much in developing democratic national education even in the hard conditions of a foreign land.

Under the sagacious guidance and deep concern of the great leader it established a well-knit educational system—kindergarten, six-year primary school, three-year middle school, three-year high school and university, and gives education in Korean language at over 160 schools of all levels everywhere the Koreans live.

The Korean University has six four-year faculties, a two-year normal faculty, a correspondence course and a two-year post-graduate course. It is the highest institution of democratic national education for Koreans in Japan and is the only overseas citizens' university in the world.

Besides regular schools, it has hundreds of irregular schools—afternoon and evening schools, summer schools and national classes—to teach our mother tongue to children attending Japanese schools.

At these schools sons and daughters of our compatriots in Japan are growing up to be revolutionary soldiers boundlessly faithful to the respected and beloved leader, able national cadres who would carry out Chongryon's patriotic work. This is not to be found in the history of overseas citizens' movement in the world.

Chongryon plays an important role in frustrating the "two-Koreas" plot of the internal and external splittists and accelerating the independent, peaceful reunification of the country, striving to bring about national unity of the compatriots of all strata and actively supporting and encouraging the south Korean people in their struggle against fascism for democratization. It also contributes greatly to further strengthening international solidarity with the progressive people in the world including the Japanese people and making more people express support and sympathy for our revolutionary cause.

For all its distinguished services to the country and people Chongryon enjoys the unanimous love and trust of the 600,000 Koreans in Japan and the people in the homeland as a patriotic organization, as an authoritative overseas citizens' organization of Juche Korea.

Chongryon will, as ever, attain splendid successes in its patriotic work, guided solely by the revolutionary idea, the Juche idea of the respected and beloved leader.

Victory and glory are in store for Chongryon and our compatriots in Japan vigorously advancing under the uplifted banner of the great Juche idea.

Li Yong Il

(Continued from page 36)

public opinion today stands in favour of the great and beloved leader President Kim Il Sung. The UN General Assembly, by fully endorsing the proposal of peaceful reunification of Korea, has built up public opinion in favour of the just stand of the DPRK people.

It has become a matter of serious regret for the entire people of the world to see Korea, which has a five thousand years long language, culture and civilization, in the shape of a divided nation for the past 30-odd years. It is essential for the peaceful reunification of Korea that foreign troops stationed in south Korea should be withdrawn immediately.

Korea is one nation. Korea can never be divided into two nations. Korea should be united as one race and one culture. There cannot be two opinions on this. I therefore heartily welcome and support the proposition of the great leader of the Korean people President Kim Il Sung that reunification of Korea should be accomplished in a peaceful and democratic manner without the interference of external forces.

I once again got the opportunity of identifying and understanding the Korean people from a close quarter at the invitation of Journalists Union of DPRK. During this visit I found the feelings of the Korean people fully consolidated towards the reunification of Korea. The Korean people are determined to achieve reunification of Korea under the able leadership of their great and beloved leader. I express my hearty wishes for good health and long life of the great leader President Kim Il Sung and also for the progress, prosperity and peaceful reunification of Korea.

At the end, I express my gratitude to the Korean people and Korean Journalists Union for the hearty welcome, hospitality and cordiality accorded to us by the Korean people and the journalists Union on behalf of the members of delegation.

HER GROWTH IN THE HOMELAND

One day in autumn of 1973, a girl in college uniform entered the front gate of the Pukri Kindergarten in Sariwon.

In the middle of the playground she stopped and passed her eyes, full of emotion, over the comfortable kindergarten building. Then she took out her handkerchief and wiped her tears away with it.

She was Ryang Yong Ae. She graduated from a college several days ago and became a kindergarten teacher as she wished.

Why did she shed tears on this happy day?

* * *

In summer of twenty years ago the repatriation ship which left the Niigata port in Japan was approaching her dear homeland.

Mountains of the fatherland clearly revealed their appearances over the far horizon from which the morning mist was clearing away.

"Fatherland, fatherland comes in sight!"

Returnees from Japan all ran up to the railing of the ship and shouted choked by tears. Among them was a five year-old girl crying *manse* (hurrah) stamping her feet on the deck, clinging to the sleeves of her parents. She was Ryang Yong Ae.

She heard from her parents about the fatherland like what was spoken of in a fairy tale. The socialist fatherland was now before her eyes and it was receiving her with warm compatriotic love. It would be her second birthplace and her cradle of happiness.

Yong Ae was born in Okayama Prefecture, Japan. Her parents were glad of her birth but they lived from hand to mouth and could make nothing for their dear daughter. As they had no money they could not entrust her to the care of creche or kindergarten.

When they went to work they left her in the room alone and locked the door from the outside. They thought it as a protection of their child from social evils such as murder and beating.

She cried herself to sleep by the window, waiting for her parents all day long. At her sight her parents' heart bled. The cause was that they lived in the alien land. So they longed for the socialist fatherland led by the great leader, awake or asleep.

A music lesson

To meet the earnest desire of Koreans in Japan the fatherly leader opened the way to the great racial movement from capitalism to socialism and enabled Yong Ae and her parents to return to their fatherland.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"Our socialist homeland is the best of all countries in the world; it is free from exploitation, oppression and taxation, and all people work and study and are entitled to free medical care."

The socialist fatherland provided Yong Ae and her family with true happiness and pleasure of life.

When they arrived in Sariwon a new modern house was waiting for them.

Entering the house she was surprised. It was provided with all furniture including quilt and clothes chests and bookshelves. The next day teachers of a kindergarten visited her house with notebooks, picture books and playthings.

The teacher in her charge led her by the hand to the kindergarten. Her mother said to Yong Ae, shedding tears of delight:

"You have lived in tears in the alien land. But today you go smiling to kindergarten without paying a single penny thanks to the fatherland.... It seems to me like a dream."

A few days later a doctress came to make a checkup of Yong Ae and hospitalized her as she was weak.

This is how Yong Ae started to grow in the homeland.

She learned songs and dances of happiness for the first time in her life in the kindergarten and began to study. She grew up under the tender care of the fatherly Marshal who values children as the "king" of the country and stints nothing for them.

Yong Ae grew up in the Pukri Kindergarten, finished primary and secondary schools and now graduated from a college and became a teacher of the same kindergarten as she wished.

The kindergarten carried her memory back to the past and her eyes were wet with tears of happiness. She felt boundlessly grateful to the socialist fatherland, to the great leader.

In order to repay the vast debt of gratitude to the fatherland she devoted her all to the honourable and worthy work to rear the flower buds of the country as a teacher faithful to the kind-hearted fatherly leader.

The organization and collective did all they could to make Yong Ae a fine teacher as soon as possible. They even arranged demonstrations for her, sent her to provincial and national meetings for exchange of experience of model teachers held every year and made her guide the art group activities of the kindergarten.

In this course she became one of provincially known model teachers.

August 26, 1977, was the unforgettable day for her.

She participated in the third national kindergarten children's art festival over radio held in Pyongyang with a work she created by herself.

The great leader saw the performance of kindergarten children with the head of state of a foreign country on a visit to our country.

He was very much satisfied with their performance and posed for a photograph with them. He saw that precious gifts of love to be handed down from generation to generation was given to Yong Ae too, saying that nothing should be spared for the kindergarten teachers who brought up children so well. Shortly after he made sure that Yong Ae joined the Workers' Party of Korea.

In the evening when she came back home with the Party membership card in her breast her parents received her with tears of joy.

"You lived in misery in the ruthless foreign land knowing no joy of life, but now you have had the greatest honour in the world under the loving care of the great leader...."

Patting her on the shoulder, her parents were choked by tears.

Their daughter had enjoyed the great favour of the fatherly leader for over 20 years in the homeland but now he accorded such an honour to her.

They could not find proper words to express their gratitude.

The growth of Yong Ae shows concentrically the happy life and glory all returnees from Japan where they lived in misery enjoy in the grateful fatherland led by the great fatherly leader.

Mun Chang Un

President KIM IL SUNG's Theses on Education

J. Suret Canale, Professor and Co-Chairman of France-Korea Friendship Association

The "Theses on Socialist Education" published by President Kim Il Sung at the 14th Plenary Meeting of the 5th Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea on September 5, 1977 represents a new contribution of unprecedented importance to his great theoretical activities.

He authored many works concerning the educational problem. His recent writing is characterised by simplicity and clearness. It is a synthesis of socialist education and all the problems arising in the development of educational work as a whole.

I had a privilege of visiting the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. I can emphasise that this document is not vague theory "on a paper", but a reflection of practice and reality of People's Korea.

Of course I don't mean that everything is absolutely perfect in Korea as President Kim Il Sung sharply criticized shortcomings in some places of his work.

What I should like to mention here mainly is that the theses, on the one hand, presents the perspectives of educational work and, on the other, constitutes a summary of practice closely combined with theory and a summary of the long experience accumulated in the course of arduous struggle since the years of the anti-Japanese armed struggle.

As is generally known, People's Korea was under more unfavourable historical and socio-economic conditions than any other socialist countries.

For nearly half a century Korea was under unprecedentedly oppressive Japanese imperialist colonial rule. The Japanese imperialists vainly tried to obliterate the Korean nation and even attempted to change the names of Koreans in Japanese style. Later, Korea was divided in two and suffered the ravages of aggressive war due to the American imperialists. During the war they murdered or crippled millions of Koreans and Korean towns and rural villages were totally devastated owing to their bombing raids. After their defeat in the war they prattled that even hundred of years were not sufficient to make People's Korea rise again.

But, to our surprise, Korea not only rose again but also made progress in a hitherto unknown quick tempo in a very short space of time, completely healing war wounds in all fields including difficult educational work.

In a series of domains, Korea, in my opinion, surpasses those socialist countries which went through difficulties less than her and in general she has attained successes without parallel, the successes no one has ever gained, such as the education of children under school age.

Another impression is that everything is well-balanced in Korea. Her swift advance can hardly be thought of without such an equilibrium.

Lop-sidedness and disproportion have been removed in all aspects. It is also because of this perfect equilibrium that the educational system of People's Korea arouses admiration. Universal 11-year compulsory education introduced in 1972 is in force in an allround way and Korea is now preparing for general higher compulsory education.

How was it possible for this achievement to take place? Needless to say, it owes to the just theories and policies that avert gropings and errors to the maximum.

President Kim Il Sung stresses the need to carry on the three revolutions, ideological, technical and cultural, in socialist construction. I'll refer to the significance of these terms afterwards. But it can be said, of course, that the contents and methods of socialist education have a direct implication of the three revolutions. One of the merits of the theoretical conception on the three revolutions is that it reflects properly the specific features of each revolution, and, at the same time, clarifies their close dialectical inter-relations. Overestimation or negligence of one of these aspects causes grave damages and disequilibrium and then it is hard to rectify the difficulties. Thanks to President Kim Il Sung's just theory these could be averted in Korea. In my opinion, this explains the results just mentioned above.

* * *

Before making a deep analysis of the educational theses and the above-mentioned problems, I should like to introduce myself to you. I am educationist and student by profession. I have devoted my life to secondary and higher education, textbook compilation and research work. As a specialist in history and geography I wrote singly or jointly scores of books on Africa where I had long worked and the third world.

President Kim Il Sung's conception on education is directly connected with his Juche idea. The word "Juche" is Korean and there is no exactly equivalent word in France. But its meaning is gradually becoming more clear to us and we are getting familiar. Hoping for the understanding of many readers who have already become familiar with this term, I think it necessary to dwell on its meaning here.

What is meant by Juche then? Each people, each nation has its own history, geography and socio-cultural peculiarities. All the policies, socialist construction in particular, can prove successful only when this peculiarity is taken into consideration. Internationalism, that is, the unity of working people of different countries (Its importance was clearly emphasised by President Kim Il Sung in the ideological content of education) is not contradictory at all to the free and independent development to be surely attained by each nation.

The friendship among the people of various countries, which is accompanied by the untiring efforts and struggle against obsolete ideas, the remnants of feudalism and capitalism, is possible only when the independence and free development of all nations are fully respected. Besides, it is necessitated by the original exploration of the road to socialist future by each nation. Of course, it is necessary to carefully study the experience of other countries and nations and take it into consideration. But nothing will be beneficial to us if we try to mechanically model after what is going on in other countries under different historical and social conditions. As in all other fields the same is true of educational work. That is why President Kim Il Sung's educational theses is of universal significance in the third world countries, as the topmost position of consideration is placed on Korean reality in it.

* * *

To begin with, his educational theses stresses the particular significance of politico-ideological education in the content of socialist education.

Here it is necessary to speak of the "demystification" of the term "ideology" which is used as an object of manipulating confusion in the capitalist countries and the countries under their influence. Some people (especially those in the educational field) get indignant at once whenever the term "politics" or "ideology" is mentioned, saying: "What the deuce is the matter? Do you want to 'indoctrinate' the children with it? Education should be 'neutral' and 'non-political'."

Such claims are far removed from the reality even though they are brought forth deliberately with a view to hoodwinking the people or they mirror foolishness and incompetence. But in fact education has ideological contents virtually as is seen in the education programme imposed upon the teachers in the capitalist countries. It is aimed at inoculating the children with the ideas conforming to the interests of the capitalists,

the ruling class. This ideological content is in general covered up and the word "neutrality" has been used so far for the purpose of rejecting the advanced ideas.

On the other hand, even if the ideological contents of education have virtually been left out of account the children cannot be free from any ideological influence. What is implanted and embedded in their minds is the ideas flowing in "spontaneously" from their surroundings.

Unfortunately they are mostly the ideas which were predominant in old feudal and capitalist countries, such as selfishness, individualist careerism, unconditional servitude and callous attitude to society and nation.

The educational theory devoid of political and ideological contents itself is hypocritical and absurd. This sort of education cannot be allowed to exist. It is most necessary, therefore, to clarify its content.

What then is the political and ideological content of education set out by President Kim Il Sung? It is to implant the noblest moral and human qualities in the minds of children.

In capitalist countries and those countries under their subjugation education spreads in an undisguised manner the most harmful ideas only in the interests of the ruling class or opens wide the way of propagating such ideas under the cloak of "spontaneity". In many cases they are inoculated in various forms in keeping with social conditions. They preach that selfishly getting on in life and satisfying greed even at the expense of one's parents is morality and they instil in others non-resistance and submission to capitalist exploitation. This is the true nature of "moral" education carried on in capitalist countries.

Individualism preached in capitalist morality has nothing to do with and is quite contrary to the practical protection of the right of "individual" and his development. It is aimed at oppressing an absolute majority by a small minority and hindering their practical development.

On the contrary, the revolutionary idea of the working class with which President Kim Il Sung exerts himself to equip the people is run through with the collective principle of "one for all and all for one." Far from checking or restraining individual development, this principle alone enables the individuals, nay, all the people (not confined to specified persons) to freely exhibit their ability for all.

Citing an instance here I am going to emphasise two specific features of the Korean educational system mentioned by President Kim Il Sung in the theses (of course, they belong to the cultural content of education, but no one can deny their ideological and human significance).

One of them is that importance is attached to education on art and a stress is laid on it in particular.

In Korea rudimentary education in this field is given to the children and their ability of playing more than one musical instrument at least is cultivated to foster their elementary creative power. The other is that similar importance is attached to physical education and everyone becomes expert in more than one kind of sport.

This, I think, serves as an example fully showing the profound human content of education in Korea (which does not lay too much stress on the vulgar "pragmatistic" aspect).

In our country which is said to have a rich historical tradition of education, art, sports and education are totally disregarded and time allotment to them is very small. In many cases even the allotted time is not guaranteed owing to the shortage of teachers. Bourgeoisie regard such fields bringing no "profit" as their unnecessary luxury.

(To be Continued)

Father and Sons Are Smelters

They are standing firmly at their post today too

Smelter is optimistic

Eldest son Kang In Ryong, second son Kang In Ho and youngest son Kang In Son hear their father Kang Yun Ro's long experience

Eldest son Kang In Ryong is a workteam leader

Father gloats over the iron melted by his son

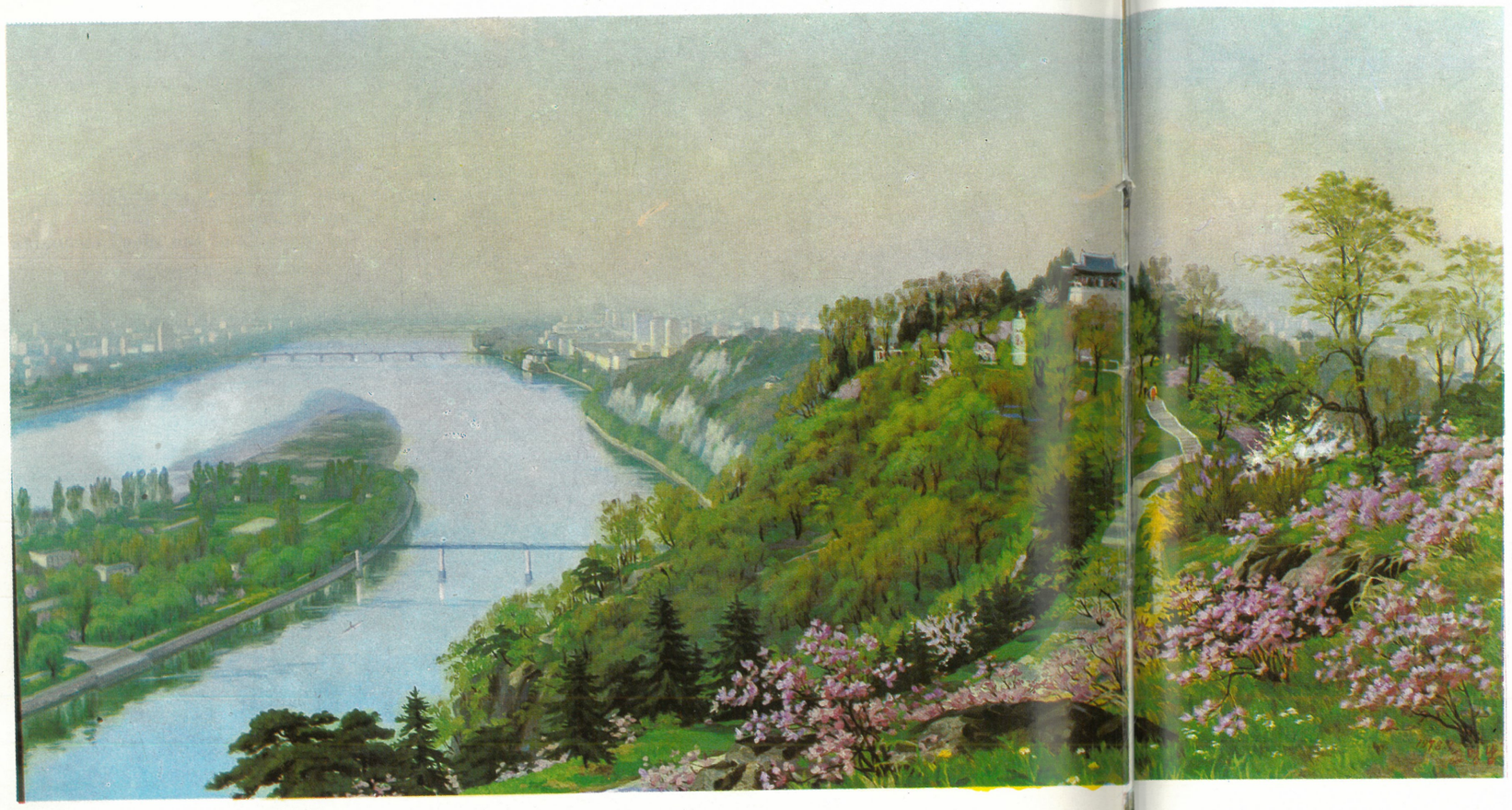
The smelter's home

Youngest son (right) has become a Hercules

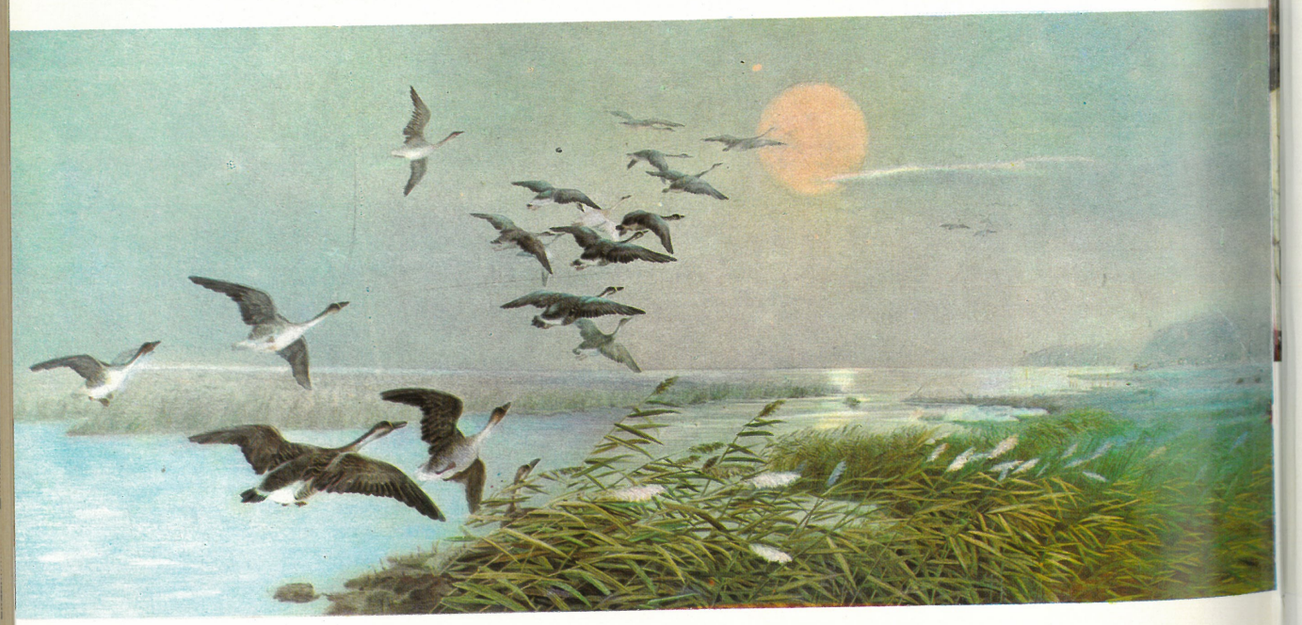
Korean Fine Arts

Water colour, "On the days of the speed campaign"

Oil painting, "Moran Hill in spring"

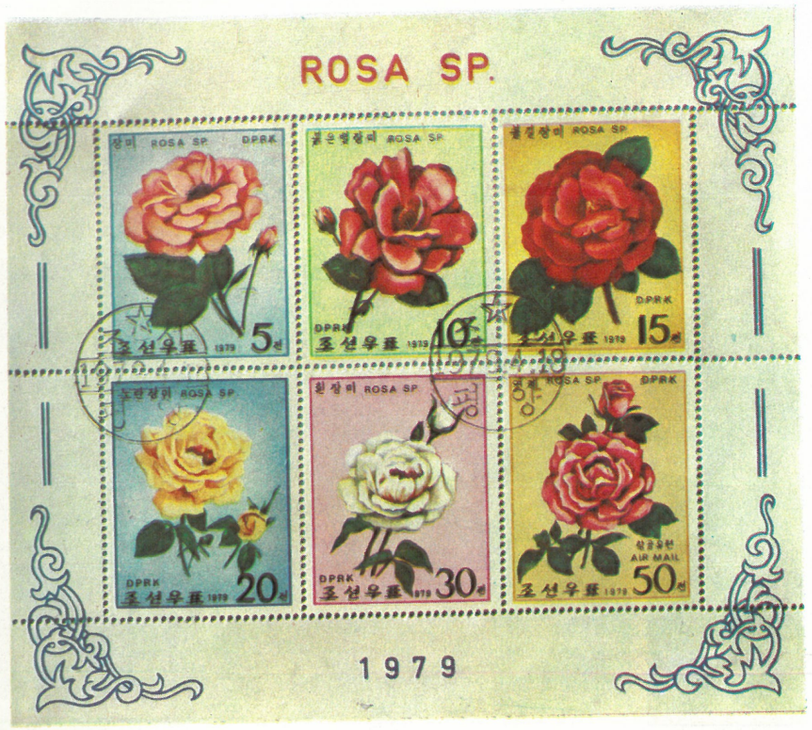


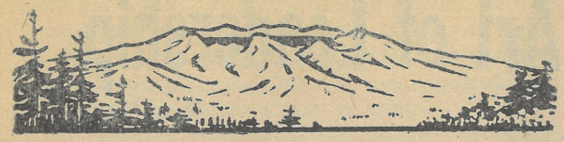
Embroidery, "Wild geese in a moonlit night"



Korean painting, "Morning"

Korean Stamps





A GREAT MAN

The Ruins of an Old Earthen Wall

It was the morning of September 8, 1947. Thousands of people turned out and were laying the groundwork of Kim Il Sung University in Chong-am-ri at the northern foot of Moran Hill.

A year had passed since the inauguration of the University, but until then it had no proper buildings. The colleges were scattered everywhere. So it was an all-state, all-people concern to build a magnificent new University on the best site.

The site was elevated and it commanded a good view. It could be seen from all over Pyongyang. The Taedong-gang River flows past the front, around the Rungna islet with its weeping willows and beautiful Moran Hill is nearby. It was a lovely spot.

The grand ground-breaking ceremony had been held on the previous day.

Work was in full swing, when a car came along the hill path and pulled up.

The great leader General Kim Il Sung got out.

He shook hands with the officials in charge and with the University scholars who greeted him, and he proposed going to where the University was to be built.

The General walked ahead of them, making his way through tall rank grass. He went up on a hillock which gave him an unbroken view of the project.

He looked round a moment and asked the officials where the old earthen wall was.

It was an unexpected question. All were embarrassed. Then, a scholar stepped out and, pointing to a bank of earth covered with weeds, said that was the earthen wall, the old rampart.

The General approached it and watched. He climbed up on the mound and walked along the length of the rampart.

The earthen rampart had lost nearly all its original form, for it had been weathered over a long period and had also been damaged by the Japs. Now only weed-covered ruins were left.

The General's heart was heavy. The people of Koguryo had built the earthen wall, their hearts burning with patriotism. He regretted that the earthen wall had been eroded away by wind and rain and had crumbled.

Having looked at the ruins of the old rampart for a good while, the General asked the officials and scholars what they would do with the earthen wall when they build the University.

This was why he had hurried to the site. He had come the minute he heard that an earthen wall of Koguryo was the new University site.

No one had a ready answer to his question. Obviously, they had not thought about the earthen wall. They had not regarded the wall as of any historical value; they had decided that it could be ignored in favour of the first University in our country, the nation's supreme seat of learning. An official said: "I think it would be good to build the University as has been decided, for the place has already been chosen and the project has started." Another man said: "Even though a part of the old wall is pulled down it seems that the shape of the wall of Koguryo will be recognizable if we preserve the remaining part well. So we think we should proceed with the project as planned."

The General said:

"This is very good place for a University. But it is impossible to build the University in the place of the earthen wall. The site of the University is important, but the old rampart must be preserved."

The General went on to say that we must not pull down even a few metres of the historical remains of Koguryo that had been handed down for thousands of years, and he firmly demanded that the project be discontinued and the University re-sited.

That day, the General, accompanied by officials and scholars, looked round the spot for a long time and newly chose the site of the University on the hill of Ryongnam where it stands today.

Features of Juche Art of Leadership

Ryu Hang Gu

(Continued from our previous issue)

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung's Juche art of leadership has its perfect system based on the principles of establishing Juche and implementing the mass line.

What is important in the Juche art of leadership is to set up a well-regulated system of leadership based on the fundamental principles of leading the revolution. This is the primary task to be fulfilled in leading the revolution and constructive work.

As the immortal Juche idea teaches, the popular masses are masters of the revolution and construction and they are also the driving force of the revolution and construction. So the essence of the leadership of the revolution and construction lies in making the popular masses take an active part in the revolution and construction with the attitude of master and fulfil their responsibility and role as masters.

The popular masses are the makers of history and the driving force of social progress. But they do not come out in the revolutionary struggle and perform their responsibility and role as masters of the revolution and construction of their own accord. To make them do so, they must be awakened ideologically and organized as a political force. This needs a well-regulated system of leadership uniting the party, class and masses around the leader.

The leadership of all kinds of work in the revolution and construction—from awakening and organizing the popular masses to mapping out lines, policies, strategy and tactics and arousing them to their implementation—is exercised through a definite system of leadership, the chief lever for guidance of revolution.

The orderly system of leadership makes it possible to lay down correct lines and policies, strategy and tactics in conformity with desires of the popular masses and the objective requirements of the revolution in all kinds of work in the revolution and construction, rally the people closely around the leader and the party and lead them all to attain one goal and perform their responsibility and role as masters of the revolution and construction.

All policies of the Juche system of leadership shaped by the great leader, such as policy of establishing the monolithic system of leadership by the leader of the working class, the policy of setting up the system of party's leadership, the policy of establishing the system of state guidance and the policy of setting up the system of work with the masses through working people's organizations, clearly show the way to set up a most powerful, well-regulated system of leadership through which to establish Juche and implement the mass line thoroughly in all areas of the revolution and construction.

What is also important in the Juche art of leadership is the method to plan, organize and carry out all kinds of work in the revolution and construction, the method of strategic and tactical guidance.

Revolutionary struggle and constructive work begin with setting their goals and working out correct ways to reach them and are realized through organizational work.

This means that the process of the revolutionary struggle is that of mapping out correct line and policy, strategy and tactics and skilfully organizing the masses to execute them, that is, a process of strategic and tactical guidance, of application of the masterly art of leadership.

The revolution is attended with many difficulties and obstacles, turns and twists. Therefore, even when it has its correct orientation according to its great guiding idea and programme, the revolution must receive seasoned leadership, strategic and tactical leadership. Only then millions of working masses can be led to attain one goal and fulfil their responsibility and role as masters of the revolution and construction.

Correct strategic and tactical leadership is more badly needed as the revolutionary change and transformation of nature and society deepen and mass movement and revolutionary struggle gain in scope.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"Revolution is complex and requires a scientific art of leadership. A revolution can emerge victorious only when the line of struggle is laid down scientifically and scrupulously and the most appropriate time is chosen to unfold a decisive fight, on the basis of a correct judgment of the revolutionary situation and an exact calculation of the balance of forces between the enemy and oneself." (Kim Il Sung, Selected Works, Eng. ed., Vol. IV, pp. 346-7.)

Wisely guiding our revolution and construction from victory to victory for a long period, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung supplied a fine example of the most powerful strategic and tactical leadership in planning, organizing and carrying out the revolution and constructive work.

We can cite his unwavering fidelity to revolutionary principle and revolutionary sweep for instance. He laid down strategy and tactics on the basis of a scientific judgment of the revolutionary situation, the balance of forces between the enemy and us and the aspirations and desires of the popular masses as well as of a scientific foresight of the near and distant future and carried them out to the end without the slightest vacillation. The method of solving all problems one by one by concentrating efforts on the main link and the method of combining general with specific guidance are also his potent methods of guidance in the revolution and construction.

As seen above, the method of strategic and tactical leadership is the most scientific, revolutional and seasoned method of guidance by which to solve all problems by centring the popular masses and relying on their role. In other words, it is the most effective method of guidance that makes it an iron rule to raise all problems of the revolution and construction in conformity with the subjective and objective conditions, the popular masses' aspiration and preparedness in particular, and solve them by giving full scope to their creative energy.

Work method is important in the Juche art of leadership.

A working-class party's leadership of the masses aims at making them keep the position of master in the revolution and construction and fulfil their role as such. Therefore, the correct work method in mass guidance is essential to success in the revolution and construction.

The Juche-motivated lines and policies of revolution and construction are executed through officials in this or that way. Success in work depends on the work method of officials when lines and policies and measures to execute them are correct. Therefore, the improvement of the party work method means perfecting the art of mass leadership and it is essential to increase the party's fighting capacity and leadership ability and successfully guide the revolution and construction.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung created the anti-Japanese guerrilla method of work in the crucible of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, developed it into the Chongsan-ri method in accord with the new circumstances of the socialist construction, and thus provided us with an invaluable model of revolutionary work method.

The essential feature of the Chongsan-ri method is that it is a work method based on work with people.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"We defined working with people as the basic factor of Party work and have tirelessly struggled to establish a system and method of Party work based on work with people." (Kim Il Sung, Selected Works, Eng. ed., Vol. VII, p. 206.)

In essence, party work is work with people. A party's duty is to educate people and enlist them in the revolution and construction. Accordingly the party organizations make people the object of their work, and their main work is work with people.

Man is a social being that thinks. His thinking determines all his activities. For success in the revolution and construction it is most important to make people consciously take part in them. To do so it is necessary to lay stress on political work, work with people, and give it priority over all other work. Political work, work with people, means educating, remoulding and rallying them around the party and leading them to consciously execute their revolutionary tasks with the attitude of master.

Work with people is one of basic requirements of the Chongsan-ri method and runs through all its contents.

High levels giving substantial assistance to the lower, superiors finding correct solutions to all problems by grasping the actual situations on the spot and other main contents of the Chongsan-ri method lay stress on work with people and enable them to keep their position as master in the revolution and construction and fulfil their role as such.

It is a genuinely revolutionary work method which asks one to attach primary importance to the interests of the popular masses and deal with everything in their interest, always go deep into among them, share weal and woe with them, count on their wisdom and strength for the solution of all problems, and make them more independent and creative.

It is a most powerful work method based on work with people. It makes it possible to unite the popular masses closely around the party, give full scope to their revolutionary zeal and creative initiative and mightily push forward the revolution and construction.

If we are to make the popular masses fulfil their responsibility and role as masters of the revolution and construction, we must have a popular style of work besides a revolutionary work method.

The style of work is a comprehensive manifestation of thought and method of officials in the course of their work.

Work method concerns officials' way of activity, their way of approaching the masses; the style of work concerns their ideological, spiritual and moral qualities.

The revolutionary work method therefore can be fully effective only when it is based on a popular style of work.

The great leader supplied a model for the popular style of work with the revolutionary and popular qualities officials should display in their work as the main content and perfected the art of revolutionary leadership serving as a powerful weapon with which to make the popular masses fulfil their responsibility and role as masters of the revolution and construction.

The Juche art of leadership contains the principle of establishing Juche and following the mass line in all kinds of work on the basis of the immortal Juche idea, the establishment of a well-regulated system of leadership based on this principle, the method of strategic and tactical guidance, the method of work with the masses and the popular style of work. Here lie the essential feature of the Juche art of leadership and its greatness and creativeness.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung's art of leadership is an encyclopedic one which is ideologically priceless and profound and rich and comprehensive in its contents.

The art of leadership of the leader of the working class is a manifestation of his revolutionary world outlook and a summation of his experiences in revolutionary leadership.

Therefore, its content, profundity, greatness and vitality are decided by the revolutionary practices it bases itself on, as well as by its ideological basis.

As a matter of fact, the revolutionary struggle of the working class demands a richest and many-sided art of leadership.

The specific features of the working-class revolutionary struggle—continued revolution and construction, the changeful circumstances of struggle, difficulties and ordeals, turns and twists, new successive revolutionary tasks and the mounting revolutionary zeal of the masses with deepening revolution and so on—require a richest and many-sided art of leadership. Without such an art of leadership the revolution and construction cannot be successful.

Particularly in our age unprecedentedly broad masses take part in the historic movement and the revolutionary struggle goes ahead on a worldwide scale. This badly needed a richest and many-sided art of leadership applicable to all stages and all spheres of the revolutionary struggle.

Korea in particular was the concentration point of world contradictions in the independent age. The creation of an art of leadership solving these contradictions, therefore, was vital to bringing about a great revolutionary upswing.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung early set out on the road of revolution shouldering the destiny of the era and revolution, the country and nation, and led to victory complicated revolutions of different stages, various forms of struggles against the class enemies of all hues and many kinds of work for creation and construction through trying ordeals. In the course he created an encyclopedic art of leadership.

He said:

"...we have done various kinds of work. We did underground Party work, work with the masses and military work. After liberation we did legal Party work, the work of directing the state and armed forces and economic construction." ("On the Problem of Socialist Economic Management," Korean ed., Vol. II, p. 248.)

His art of leadership could be encyclopedic, because it was developed and enriched and its vitality was fully displayed in the course of successfully leading the activities in all spheres and all stages such as underground revolutionary activities, armed struggle, democratic revolution, socialist revolution, socialist construction, Party and state work, military work, politics, economy and culture, etc.

It shows us how to solve all problems arising from Party work and mass guidance from planning, organizing and carrying out all kinds of work in all areas and stages of the revolution and construction to talking with and awakening people.

Revolutionary leadership comprises mapping out lines, policies, strategy and tactics for the revolution and the organization and mobilization of the popular masses for their implementation. So the art of leadership, as a weapon for revolutionary leadership, must show the way of framing revolutionary line, policy, strategy and tactics and the method of mass guidance.

The great leader's art of leadership is a generalization of all practical experiences in the revolution of our times. Therefore it provides the method of mapping out correct strategy and tactics not only for a stage or area but for all stages and areas of the revolutionary struggle and constructive work,

(Continued on page 63)

KOREA—A LOVELY LAND

TOKNO RIVER

The Tokno River flows in the north of our country.

It rises in the northwestern slope of Mt. Ungosu (2,020 metres) in Ryongrim County of Chagang Province, where the Chokyuryong Mountain Range outshoots from the Rangrim Mountain Range forming the borderline between our northeastern highland and the northwestern highland. The river flows down 238.5 km long.

The river, fed with big and small valley streams, flows down in the northwestern direction, and its water suddenly increases in Kanggye, the provincial capital, and ferry boats can be seen on the river more often.

The river which seems to join the Amnokgang River, the long northern border river, suddenly changes its course westwards, past Kanggye, where the Toknogang Reservoir starts.

Its water fills deep valleys and ruffles calmly. So an airplane view of the reservoir reminds us of a legendary blue dragon wriggling.

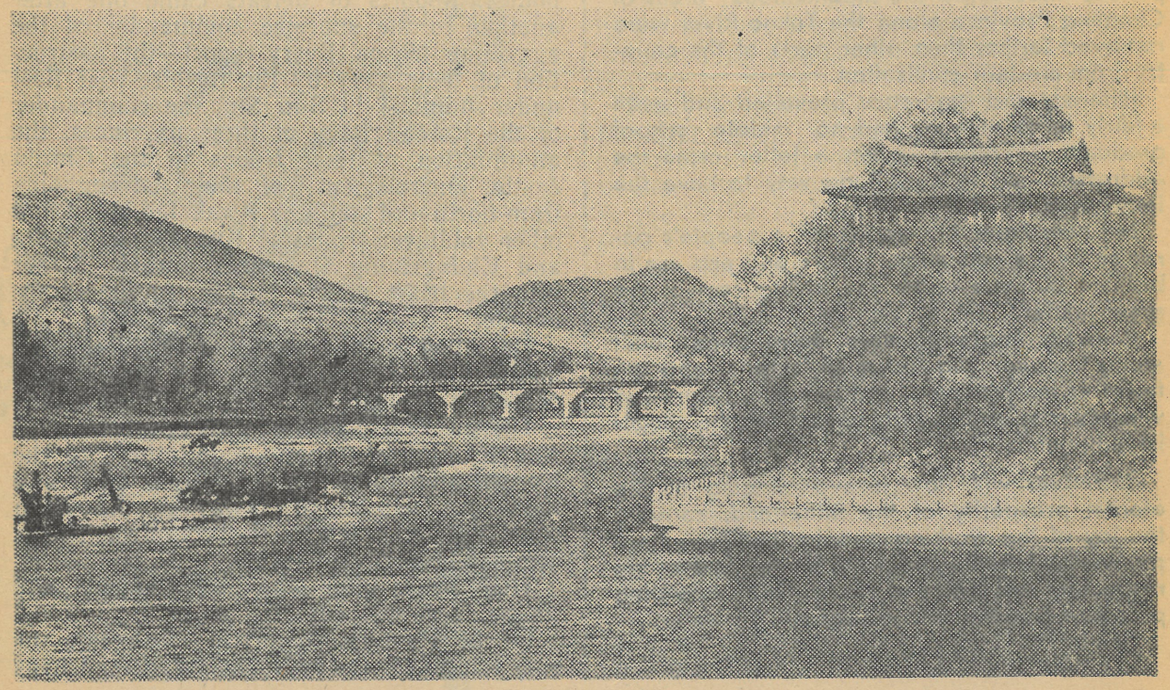
The reservoir was built in a few years after the Korean war and started to generate plenty of electric power in 1961.

After passing through the reservoir the river flows into the Amnok-gang River in Uiwon County.

Running through valleys of the Chokyuryong and Kangnam Mountain Ranges, the Tokno River is always limpid because water does not sink into its rock bed and there are many rainfalls in the thickly wooded canyons. So it is effectively used for generation of electricity and for transport including rafting.

The river is also alive with fishes such as Salmo lenok, skin carp, dace, carp, common minnow, etc.

The Inpung Pavilion



The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"Our country is not only abundant in natural resources, but in beautiful natural scenery. Everywhere we can see hills and mountains and clear rivers, presenting a picturesque view."

The river is very beautiful. Its summer scenery is wonderful with thick woods and white rocks mirrored in the water, and more attractive are its spring and autumn sceneries. Both its sides are spread with wild flowers in spring and glow red with maples in autumn.

The riversides abound with revolutionary sites including the Pyolha and Kanggye Inns, and the Kanggye Post Office associated with the great leader's "1,000-*ri* journey for learning" and "1,000-*ri* journey for national liberation" in his boyhood and revolutionary sites associated with his on-the-spot guidances to the province and lasting exploits since liberation and always attract people.

There are also on the riversides historic remains and beautiful pavilions loved by our people such as the Inpung Pavilion and the Mangmi Pavilion in Kanggye and the Hakmu Pavilion in Chonchon known as scenic places from ancient times.

In the years under the colonial rule of Japanese imperialism the mountainous areas of Chagang Province along the Tokno River were removed farther than other parts of the country from modern civilization.

Illiteracy and ignorance prevailed and even a fairly large village had no middle school graduate. Therefore, when a letter came the addressee had to go a long way to have the letter read.

But now there has appeared a people's paradise where education, culture and arts are in brilliant blossom under the loving care of the great leader.

Railways and motorways have been built along the river, big and small factories and enterprises mushroomed, and beautiful towns and villages rose and daily prosper with the socialist fatherland.

The river will flow forever singing of the eternal prosperity of the fatherland, carrying the joy of the working people leading a happy, worthwhile life under the tender care of the respected and beloved leader and mirroring prospering towns and villages in its water.

Li Yong Il

HISTORICAL STORY

Drum of Victory in Haengju Mountain Fortress

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"From olden times the Korean people rose as one man in a holy war to defend their country and they repulsed the aggressors each time an invasion occurred. They defended their country heroically as recorded in 5,000 years of honoured history."

In 1592 the arrogant Japanese aggressors invaded our country and once set their blood-stained feet as far as on northern Korea.

The resourceful and brave Korean people fought heroically the aggressors everywhere the latter went—the South Sea, Chinju, Yonan, Pyongyang, etc.

On land the general attack on the Japanese aggressor army began with the counter-offensive of the Pyongyang volunteer army units.

Badly beaten by the volunteer army in Pyongyang, the enemy troops fled south hurry-scurry without disposing of dead bodies. Reports of defeats came one after another to the supreme commander of the aggressor troops. Every report—the destruction of their navy by the tortoise-boat fleet under Admiral Li Sun Sin, the commander of the Korean navy of three provinces, the annihilation of their troops in the Chinju castle, encirclement of their strongholds from north and south by Kwak Jae U-led and other volunteer troops of Kyongsang, Cholla and Chungchong Provinces—struck terror into the heart of the enemy supreme commander.

He called together defeated Japanese commanders to hold an emergency meeting for operation.

The meeting discussed two problems. One was to suggest "peace negotiation" to the Korean side to gain a breathing spell and the other was to run away to the south coast of Korea before the volunteer troops completely encircled them.

Their peace offer was flatly rejected and their retreat was cut off.

In the Haengju mountain fortress, the only retreat for the Japs, the volunteer troops already in battle array were waiting for the enemy forces, in order to surround them, together with another volunteer army unit moving south.

The enemy supreme commander Ukita Hideie turned pale and shouted grinding his teeth: "Haengju mountain fortress, attack this fortress and open our retreat! Follow me if you want to return home alive."

He, in command of tens of thousands of Japanese troops, attacked the fortress on February 12, 1593.

The enemy encircled the fortress ring upon ring and attacked it in high spirits, firing at it at random, in their desperate bid to take it at a stretch.

Our brave troops in the fortress fought heroically with bows and guns, inflicting heavy casualties upon the oncoming enemy.

The enemy supreme commander ordered his men to erect many wooden belvederes higher than the fortress wall from which to fire into the fortress.

On the other hand he commanded his men to make hundreds of bamboo ladders and climb the wall on them.

The situation became critical.

Our undaunted men blew up the belvederes with their guns. They poured boiling water over the enemies climbing ladders or hooked them up and threw them down.

All people in the fortress, irrespective of age or sex, turned out as one and rained stones on Japs who were climbing up the wall.

Women in the fortress carried stones in their skirts and gave them to combatants. When their skirts worn out carrying stones they turned their torn side round their waists. They did this more than once. When stones made holes in the skirts, they made and wore aprons to carry stones.

Amid a hail of arrows and gunfire women in the fortress fought heroically at the risk of their lives, demonstrating the wisdom and bravery of Korean women to the world.

Today in our country apron is called Haengju apron. It was so named to commemorate the patriotic service of the Korean women who carried stones in their aprons in the battle to beat the Japanese aggressors.

Our men came out of the fortress many times and raided the enemy troops in a flurry, cutting them down like grass.

Unable to meet our men surging out of the fortress the enemy supreme commander ran away on horseback.

Lost their commander, the enemy troops began to flee.

The enemy commander who escaped to Seoul suggested "peace negotiation" again but in vain.

So he fled south with remnants of his defeated troops.

The historic victory in this battle is called the great Haengju victory and takes a brilliant place in the Imjin patriotic war.

Unfading Banner

The manuscript of the "Ten-Point Programme of the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland," an immortal classic of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, is kept well at the Korean Revolution Museum in the central part of Pyongyang, the revolutionary capital.

The programme is a historic document published by the great leader as the programme of the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland, the first anti-Japanese national united front organization in our country, when he founded it on May 5, 1936.

Basing himself on a wealth of experiences gained in his early revolutionary activities and the anti-Japanese armed struggle in the first half of the 1930s, he put forward the policy to develop the anti-Japanese national united front movement on a nationwide scale and mapped out this programme in the course of the long and arduous march to execute the policy.

Sometimes sitting on a fallen tree and using a rock as a desk he carefully wrote down his well-thought-out ideas, and at other times, under an oil lamp in a lonely log cabin in a deep valley, he turned over his thoughts and worked hard until dawn to finish the programme for the revolution.

The Ten-Point Programme of the ARF, the unfading banner of the Korean revolution flown over the untrodden path, was an only correct revolutionary programme written, polished and perfected not in a quiet studio but in violent nature, in lulls of hot and bloody battles.

It scientifically analysed the socio-economic and class relations in our country and clearly defined the character and tasks of the Korean revolution, allies, and targets of struggle, strategic and tactical principles for it from the Juche position.

Korea became a colony of Japanese imperialism without abolishing feudal relations and colonial, semi-feudal relations prevailed in our country and national and class contradictions were entangled.

The basic contradiction of the Korean society was that between the working class, peasantry, urban petty bourgeoisie and national capitalists and the Japanese imperialists and their accomplices, landlords, comprador capitalists and pro-Japanese elements, and the chief contradiction was that between the Japanese imperialists and the Korean people.

Proceeding from these contradictions the basic tasks of the revolution were to overthrow Japanese imperialism, the chief enemy of the Korean people, and achieve national independence and democratize society.

The programme, therefore, defined the Korean revolution as anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution and set it as the primary task to overthrow the Japanese imperialist colonial rule and achieve national liberation.

The programme defined it as the fundamental political task of the revolution to set up a working class-led people's government representing broad anti-Japanese patriotic forces of all strata including workers and peasants.

The line for building a people's government rejected both the Right and "Left" deviations in deciding the form of government and showed the form best adapted to the reality of Korea and had a tremendous vitality because it was based on the practical experiences gained by him in the guerrilla bases in the Tuman-gang River area.

The programme also proposed the expansion and development of the anti-Japanese national united front and the formation of revolutionary armed forces as chief measures to carry out the basic tasks of the revolution.

Besides, it stipulated the democratic freedom and rights of the people, confiscation of mines, enterprises, lands and other means of production owned by the Japanese state, Japanese and pro-Japanese elements, introduction of a popular educational system and other socio-economic tasks.

Indeed, in every respect, it was the only correct fighting programme of our people reflecting the fundamental interests of the working masses and the common national interests of the people of all strata and the first revolutionary programme of the Korean people in their history.

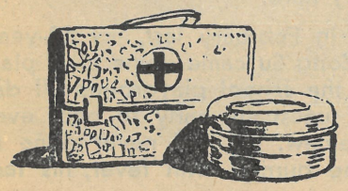
The great programme was a politico-ideological basis which closely united the ranks of the Korean communist movement and national liberation movement by one fighting goal; it proved a formidable bomb and a historic death sentence to the enemies who slandered and calumniated the revolution, a beacon light of salvation to the Korean people groaning in the darkness, a spring thunder inflaming the revolutionary passion of the people and a strong weapon for freedom and the future.

The programme further developed the revolutionary theory of the working class on the national liberation revolution in colonies and exerted a great revolutionary influence upon the peoples making revolution for national liberation.

The vitality of the Ten-Point Programme of the ARF charted by the great leader was fully displayed in bringing about a great upswing in the Korean revolution.

The great thought of the programme was concretized in the political line of our Party and the 20-Point Platform and brilliantly realized after liberation.

Kim Ryong Sik



Doctors Visit from Door to Door

Of late our magazine's journalist visited Saengyang-ri, mountainous Sinpyong County, North Hwanghae Province, and met an old man called Choe Hyo Sin in the field of the Kuam village busy with farming. He was 66 years old this year, but looked young for the age. He is father of the mechanization subworkteam leader of the farm. Here is his story:

I'm approaching seventy now. For that reason, maybe, young folks take farm implement off my hand if I go to field to help them. They say I'm old and I have able-bodied son and daughter-in-law and I should spend the remainder of my life in comfort. They also say that I have nothing to worry about under this grateful socialist system and I had better stay home with my grandchildren. Of course, they ask me to do so on my own account. But sometimes I feel sorry for them. They simply don't understand me. As you see, I'm quite strong and I cannot stay home. I've been quite well for years now.

I once saw in a newspaper the picture of a farmer of over fifty from Kangwon Province running with young men in a big stadium of the capital in the national marathon. I'm about ten years older than him and I can do light work full well to help young men.

So, sometimes I pay no heed to the advice of young folks to appease my conscience.

Of course, I cannot help the farm much. I do this in the hope of repaying even the least of the favour of the fatherly leader and the grateful socialist system that have enabled us to live a happy life.

I feel pleasant and younger when I mix with young people.

I have been quite well, free from illness since liberation. Whom I owe it to? Needless to say, the fatherly leader who has established the best medical service system for the people in our grateful socialist land and takes good care of the health of the people.

Like all other people of our country, our villagers don't worry about medical care.

You may feel wonder if I tell you the story before liberation. In the days under the Japanese colonial rule, our villagers had to go on

foot to the county seat 8 km away to buy a packet of quinine. Poor montanic peasants like us could not even think of sending for a doctor, however acute in illness.

But look that! Today even this farm hidden deep among mountains has a fine people's hospital like that. It is manned with five doctors who graduated from medical college and has a cozy ward, too. So, we villagers get treatment at the hospital at any time.

Like those in other places in our country, doctors in our village do not wait for patients to come to the hospital but make a door-to-door call to take preventive measures against diseases.

In our country doctors go from house to house to protect the people's health. What a grateful system it is!

Whenever I think of this, I recall the words of the respected and beloved leader President Kim Il Sung:

"...today in our country doctors bear full responsibility for the health of the people and all people benefit from medicine."

The doctors in our village are also doing their best for the health of us villagers.

People say the director and doctors of the hospital take charge of workteams or residential sections. Our Kuam village is under the charge of a young doctress who is said to have graduated from the Sariwon Medical College a few years ago. She visits our village quite often, almost every third day, and goes from house to house to make checkup, dose us or give inoculations.

Our doctors and doctresses do their utmost for our health and longevity as taught by the fatherly leader who values man most. Stories about their kind service are too many to tell. So I will confine myself to telling you only one recent story here.

One Sunday in February last, my 10-year-old grandson Yong Su came home after playing football in the school playground all day long and went unusually early to bed, even refusing to teleview. He had never done so before. Soon he burned with fever, his face turning red.

As good luck would have it, our doctress on her call at our village came to my house. She examined my grandson and, giving a packet of medicine, said, "Don't worry. He will be all right soon."

But his fever did not abate after she had gone.

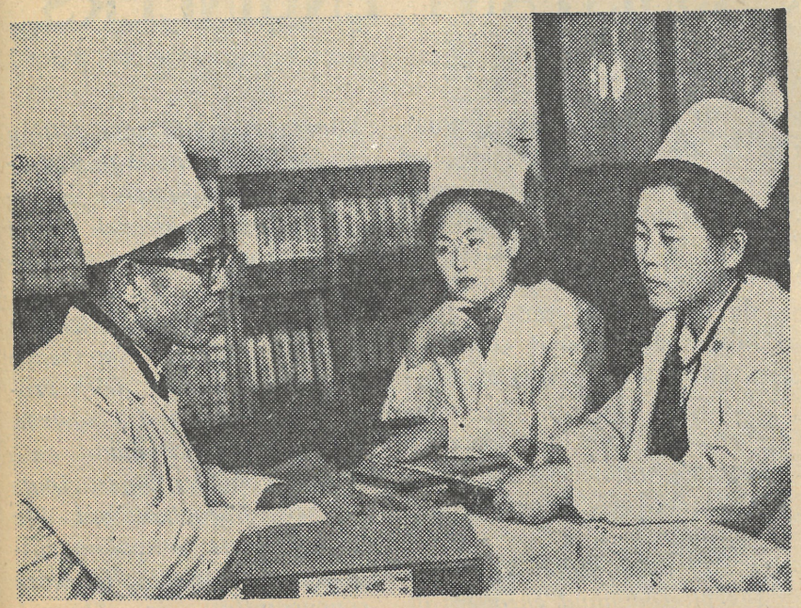
Unable to see my suffering grandson any more, I said to my daughter-in-law, "I think we'd better send for the doctress again...."

But she made no answer and only hesitated looking out of the window. Her face told that she was sorry to trouble the doctress to call on them in such a cold snowy night though her son was dear.

My son put in, "Father, I think you need not worry about him. I'll take him to the hospital tomorrow."

Just that moment, the door was quietly open and the doctress came in, her overcoat white with snow all over. "Anyhow I could not feel at ease...," she said and looked into my grandson's face. Her eyes lighted up with a feeling of relief that she had come in good time. She treated him. A kind smile played on her face.

Various herb medicines are prepared



Consultation is held quite often for health of inhabitants

From that day she came to my house every day to treat my grandson. A few days later he got full well and played about lively as ever. It was a slight illness, I think.

All our villagers, young and old, get benefit from such a grateful state policy for public health.

Frankly speaking, we have nothing more to be desired, as we have the hospital which renders medical service to us at any time we need. But doctors or doctresses call on a patient voluntarily more than once every day like this. Therefore, diseases cannot attack us. A doctress called at our house at midnight for a child whose disease even his parents thought nothing of.

Can I say that only doctors in our village render such kind service? Of course, not.

Happy indeed are our people who live free from worries about food, clothing, housing, tax, debt and education as well as about medical treatment.

I'm always grateful to the state for all this. So I always ask my son and daughters and grandchildren to work hard to repay the favour of the respected and beloved fatherly leader who has established this grateful social system.

(Continued from page 56)

the method of organizing and developing work in a revolutionary way and successfully carrying out the revolutionary tasks, and the potent educational method of improving officials' qualifications and revolutionizing the masses.

Indeed, his art of leadership is an encyclopedic one which makes it possible to solve correctly all problems of revolutionary leadership and represents a potent weapon for victory in the revolutionary cause of Juche.

Thanks to this art of leadership, our Party has organized and mobilized the masses and won brilliant victories in the revolution and construction and is now modelling the whole society after the Juche idea at a high speed.

126 MINER-ASSISTANT ENGINEERS

Ryongyang, situated on the Pukdaechon River, South Hamgyong Province, produces ore like "white gold". So it is called "Paekgumsan" (mountain yielding white gold).

Miners of the Kumsan Pit, winner of the three-revolution red flag, of the Ryongyang Mine under the Tanchon Mining Complex are masters of "Paekgumsan".

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

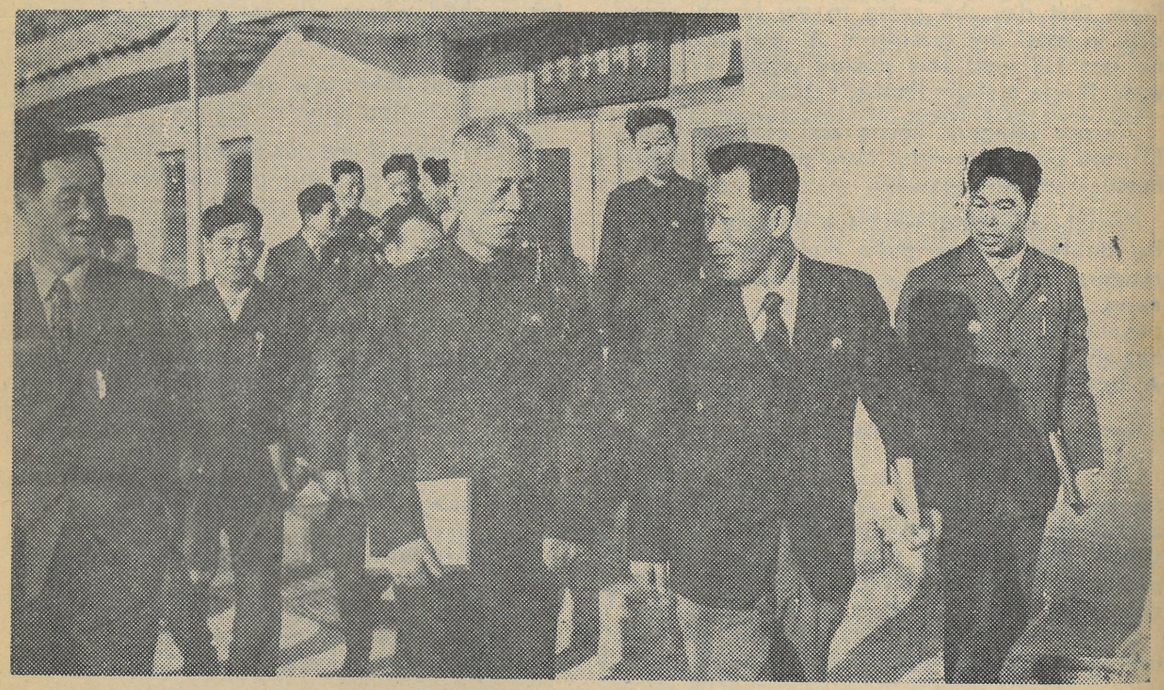
"If we are to intellectualize the whole of society, we must see to it that all working people attain the cultural and technical standards of the senior middle school graduate and then study in some higher educational systems."

The miners of the Kumsan Pit 1,200 metres above the sea set a goal to become assistant engineers and then enter college to get higher education.

To help to attain their goal the pit command enrolled all miners, even old ones getting on for 60, except engineers or assistant engineers, in the correspondence branch school of the higher mining specialized school.

The pit Party organization squared the correspondence education system with production command system, formed a shift-company as a class, got miners to participate in their organizational life through their schooling system, and made pit chief work concurrently as "branch school principal", company leader as "monitor," platoon leader as "chief of study group" and chief engineer as instructor in charge of classwork.

The delight of having become college students



The miners knew well that study was not a mere work to acquire technical knowledge but a lofty revolutionary task to realize the great plan of the fatherly leader and the intention of our Party to make our working masses harmoniously-developed men with rich cultural and technical knowledge, and that only when they raised their cultural and technical level they could take the lead in transforming nature and society as required by the Juche idea.

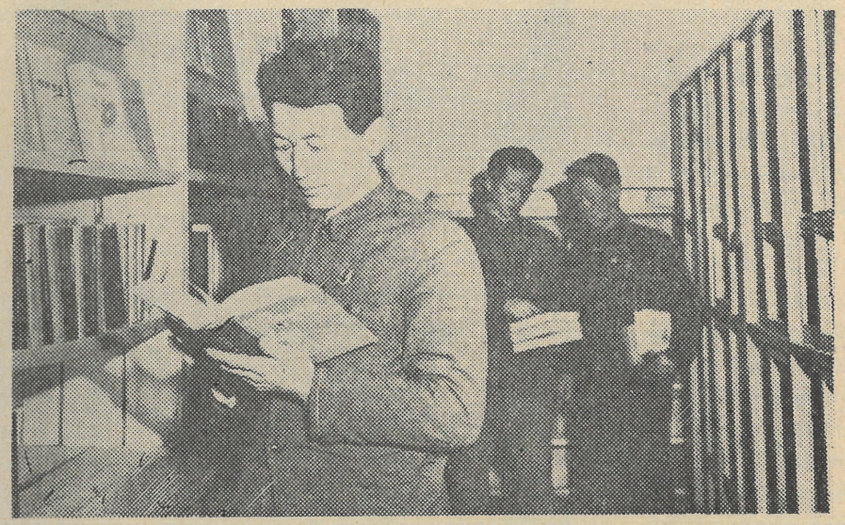
That was why they studied hard to obtain technical knowledge while working to conquer nature, following the example of the anti-Japanese guerrillas who studied even on march or during lull in hot battle, regarding production as study and study as production.

Once they were working hard to fulfil their yearly plan assignments nearly two months ahead of schedule. Unexpectedly excavator No. 12 had a trouble. But its operator was sent to school and other worker repaired it and ensured its operation. Men of the hero-platoon did even the work of their colleagues so that the latter could study. In this way miners of the Kumsan Pit live in the collectivist spirit of "One for all, all for one!"

Miner-assistant engineers always work innovations in their work

The miner-students demonstrated the superiority of the study-while-working educational system.

Repairman Li Dong Hak of

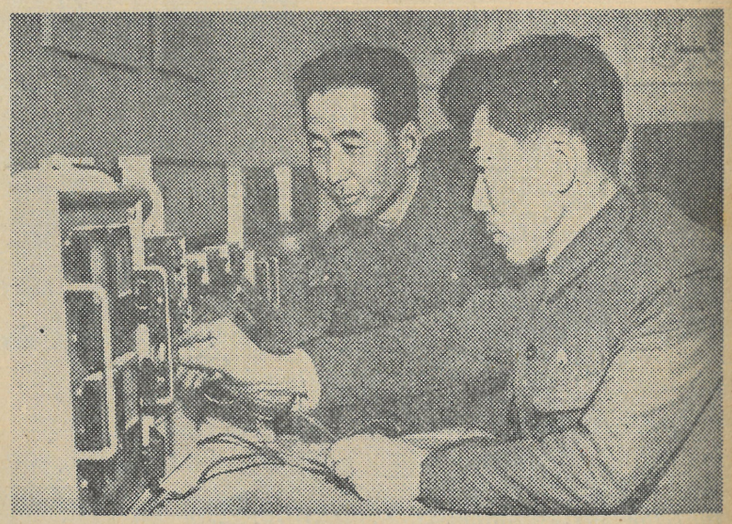


Book is a mute teacher

No. 7 excavator platoon increased the capacity of the excavator, applying the principle of moment he learned in mechanics, and surpassed his monthly plan assignment three-fold. Pak Song Guk, operator of No. 5 excavator, worked out and applied a new opencast mining method, moving other miners to admiration.

The miner-students of the Kumsan Pit introduced more than 350 new ideas into mining, and thus overfulfilled their yearly plan assignments

At an electricity laboratory



which increased by an average of 25 per cent every year and reduced mining cost largely and gave enormous profit to the state.

Four years have passed since the branch school was established on "Paekgumsan." In the period the Kumsan Pit was honoured with the three-revolution red flag and 126 miners became assistant engineers last year. They are now attending the industrial college and will become engineers in a few years.

Miners making records of their innovative work results in the honour register

Miners graduate from the higher specialized school and the ranks of assistant engineers expand

SERIAL

Modern History of Korea (5)

2. CREATION OF THE JUCHE IDEA. THE JUCHE-ORIENTED REVOLUTIONARY LINE

Creation of the Great Juche Idea as a Guiding Idea for the Korean Revolution

What was imperatively necessary for the development of the communist movement and the national-liberation struggle in Korea was to provide the revolution with a correct guiding idea.

It was due to the lack of the correct guiding idea, strategy and tactics that the anti-imperialist revolutionary struggle and the communist movement in Korea failed to follow the right course for some time.

The historical task of establishing the correct guiding idea for the Korean revolution found its brilliant fulfilment in the creation of the great Juche idea by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung. The Juche idea was founded on the basis of a creative study of the established theories on revolution and the practical experience in the original struggle for victory of the revolution in Korea and, particularly through the persistent ideological struggle against the bigoted nationalists and the ostentatious Marxists.

Recalling that time, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"These two factors—the serious factional strife in the Korean national-liberation and communist movements and the leadership divorced from the masses—strongly convinced us that we must not carry out our revolution in that way. We keenly felt that we must go among the masses and rely on them in our struggle, that we must solve our problems by our own efforts, and that if we worked well, others' recognition would be out of the question.

"The two aspects as mentioned above had great impact on the development of my revolutionary thinking. From then on we emphasized that the populace are the masters of revolution, and accordingly, we must go among them and that if we step up the revolution of our own country with our own efforts in a responsible manner, whether or not recognized by others, we will naturally gain sympathy, recognition and assistance from other countries. We can say this was the starting point of our Juche idea." (*"Answers to the Questions Raised by Foreign Journalists"*, Eng. ed., pp. 317-18.)

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung had a keen insight into the two most serious and essential defects of the then nationalists and ostentatious Marxists.

One was that divorced from the masses, they numbering a very few got together among themselves as leaders and simply played with words and quarrelled, instead of rousing the masses in the actual revolutionary movement.

Keeping aloof from the masses, they only scrambled for hegemony and had "theoretical" arguments with each other. Their "theory" was sophistry which had nothing to do with the revolutionary struggle.

Through his showdown with the nationalists and ostentatious Marxists and through lectures and symposiums for student youth and through various publications, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung exposed and criticized these facts and explained that mere controversy among a few persons on the top level who were alienated from the masses could never make for the substantial promotion of the communist movement and the national-liberation struggle. At the same time, he emphasized that the popular masses were masters of the revolution and only when they rose would it be possible to win the revolutionary struggle and that the solution of all problems depended on the popular masses. Thus he led the Communists of the new generation to go deep among the masses and, relying on them, carry on the revolutionary struggle.

In this way he clarified the basic principle of revolution that the masses of the people are masters of the revolution and, therefore, that in order to push forward the revolution one should go among the popular masses and get them on the move. This principle served as a foundation for the Juche idea.

Besides, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung scathingly flayed the nationalists and the pseudo Marxists for their serious factional strife and flunkeyist tendencies.

In those days the nationalists, divided into groups, were engrossed in factional strife. In particular, they rejected the Communists at random, even making no scruple of employing terrorism against them. They persisted in their stand of depending on outside forces in an attempt to achieve independence of Korea on the strength of other countries.

The ostentatious Marxists, too, still indulged in factional strife without giving up the inveterate sectarian habits. Not waging a revolutionary struggle, each of their groups was intent as ever on gaining the recognition of the Comintern.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung mercilessly exposed and condemned the nationalists and ostentatious Marxists for their factional strife and flunkeyist tendencies. He strongly denounced their acts of trying to rely on outside forces and obtain others' recognition as a disgrace to the Korean nation. He emphasized that a revolutionary movement was not something to carry on with the approval of others but a work to be done out of one's own conviction, that one should solve one's own problems by oneself and that only when one waged the struggle well, others would naturally recognize it.

He made clear the basic principle of revolution, the basic stand to be invariably adhered to in the revolutionary struggle, that one should carry on the revolution in one's own country in a responsible manner without depending on others. This served as another foundation for the Juche idea.

While deeply delving into various phenomena observed during his early revolutionary activity and studying and analyzing them in combination with the basic requirements for the development of the communist movement and revolutionary struggle, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung established most essential principles and, on this basis, created the immortal Juche idea. In a nutshell, the Juche idea means that the masses of the people are masters of the revolution and the work of construction and that they are also the motive force of the revolution and the work of construction. In other words, it means that one is responsible for one's own destiny and one has also the capacity for hewing out one's own destiny.

With the creation of the great Juche idea, the Korean revolution was provided with a definite guiding idea and a most powerful ideologico-theoretical weapon prepared for vigorous promotion of the Korean communist movement and anti-imperialist national-liberation struggle.

The Juche idea also correctly reflected the requirements for the advance of the international communist movement and the world revolution as well as the urgent demand for the development of the Korean revolution. With the progress of the communist movement and the revolutionary struggle in each country, the national contingents of revolution grew in scope and strength and the national features of the revolutionary struggle became ever more pronounced. Under these circumstances, the international communist movement and the world revolution would make successful progress only when each country carried on the revolutionary struggle independently and creatively relying on the efforts of its own popular masses. The Juche idea reflected these requirements for the development of the international communist movement and the world revolution in an all-round way.

After creating the Juche idea, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung worked on a new revolutionary line and strategy and tactics on the basis of the idea while arming the new generation of Communists and the masses of the people with it.

Juche-oriented Revolutionary Line

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung trod an arduous path of revolution, surmounting manifold difficulties and trials.

In the autumn of 1929 suppression by the reactionaries went from bad to worse. The Japanese imperialists reinforced their aggressor armed forces in Manchuria under various pretexts and bribed the Chinese reactionary warlords into a sweeping roundup of Korean revolutionaries in an attempt to crush the fast growing revolutionary forces.

In October that year the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung was arrested by the reactionary police.

Even in the Kirin Prison, he did not stop his revolutionary struggle. His guidance to his comrades within the prison and the revolutionary organizations in Kirin and other parts continued through various secret liaisons. The prison served him as a place for elaborating a plan for the powerful development of the communist movement and the anti-Japanese national-liberation struggle. He was released in early May 1930. He denied himself even a short rest and carried on his revolutionary struggle with greater energy, restoring and reorganizing the revolutionary organizations.

He worked out a correct revolutionary line, strategy and tactics in order to lead the Korean communist movement and the anti-imperialist revolutionary struggle along the right path. In this, he was guided by the Juche idea. In his report *The Road the Korean Revolution Should Follow* delivered at the meeting of the leading members of the YCL and the AIYL held in Chialun in June 1930, he put forward the Juche-oriented revolutionary line, strategy and tactics.

He first elucidated the nature and basic tasks of the Korean revolution.

In those days the pseudo Marxists, the sectarians, were confusing people by defining the Korean revolution at the stage as a bourgeois or a socialist one. Under the circumstances, it was important before everything to make clear the nature and basic tasks of the Korean revolution. Only when the nature and basic tasks of the revolution were defined correctly, would it be possible to work out scientific strategy and tactics and, on that basis, to confidently mobilize and organize the popular masses for the revolutionary struggle.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"...The basic tasks of the Korean revolution are to defeat Japanese imperialism and attain independence of Korea and, at the same time, liquidate feudal relations and put the principles of democracy into practice.

"Proceeding from its basic tasks, the Korean revolution at the present stage assumes the character of the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal, democratic revolution." (*The Road the Korean Revolution Should Follow*, Korean ed., p. 9.)

Korea was then a colonial semi-feudal society whose normal capitalistic development was retarded and where the feudal relations prevailed due to the Japanese imperialists' occupation. From this derived the above-mentioned basic tasks of the Korean revolution and such nature of the Korean revolution as well.

Without sticking to former conceptions of the bourgeois revolution and the socialist revolution, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung originally defined the character of the Korean revolution from the Juche standpoint in consideration of the actual conditions of the country. The anti-imperialist, anti-feudal, democratic revolution is a revolution with a specific content, a revolution different either from the bourgeois revolution for bourgeois society or from the socialist revolution for the socialist system. In other words, it is a democratic revolution of a new type for a popular, democratic society.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung elucidated that workers, peasants, student youth, intellectuals, the petty bourgeoisie and other broad sections of the anti-imperialist forces including conscientious national capitalists and religionists could participate in the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal, democratic revolution and that the targets of the revolution were the Japanese imperialists and their accomplices—landlords, capitalists, pro-Japanese elements and traitors to the nation.

He also pointed out the need to continue the revolution after the completion of the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal, democratic revolution so as to build socialist, communist society and then carry on the world revolution.

Having elucidated the nature and basic tasks of the Korean revolution, he gave clear answers to the problems of strategy and tactics for it.

He first of all advanced the line of armed struggle. He said:

"Owing to its aggressive and predatory nature, imperialism will never pull out of its colony of its own accord; it always resorts to brutal violence to maintain colonial rule. Therefore, the imperialist aggressive forces should be vanquished by the revolutionary armed forces." (*Ibid.*, p. 11.)

Various forms and ways of struggle should be applied in countering the imperialist aggressive forces. It is very important to properly choose the main form of struggle.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung defined the armed struggle as the main form of struggle to be applied in vanquishing the Japanese imperialists.

The historical experience and lesson of the Korean people's anti-Japanese struggle clearly showed that national independence could by no means be presented by others and that a peaceful means fell short of defeating the Japanese imperialists and achieving independence.

Particularly, the situation in our country between the late 1920's and the early 1930's urgently called for organized armed struggle.

In those days, seeking a way out of the grave economic crisis of 1929 in an aggressive war against China, the Japanese imperialists were busy preparing for it. To this end, they intensified political suppression and economic plunder of the Korean people as never before. The Korean workers, peasants and student youth came out in stronger resistance against them, putting up violent struggles in different places. Typical of them are the Wonsan dockers' long-drawn general strike and violent struggle from January 1929, the strikes and demonstrations of the workers of textile mills in Pusan in January 1930, strikes and demonstrations in Pyongyang, Seoul, Pusan, Taegu, Inchon, Wonsan, Chongjin, Hungnam and other cities on May Day the same year, the riot of the workers at the Sinhung Coal Mine in May 1930, the street demonstrations and violent struggle of the workers at the Pyongyang Rubber Factory in August the same year, the mass farm-rent nonpayment struggle and raid of peasants on the Japanese-run Fuji Farm in Ryongchon County, North Pyongan Province and the tenancy dispute and revolt of the peasants on the Japanese-run Hazama Farm in Kimhae County, South Kyongsang Province in 1929, the struggle of the peasants in Tanchon, South Hamgyong Province in 1930, and the school strikes and demonstrations by students in Kwangju and the students all over the country which lasted for over six months from November 1929.

Under these circumstances, the organized armed struggle was the only way to further develop the anti-Japanese struggle of the workers, peasants and student youth. If the organized armed struggle was not adopted but the former methods of struggle were used, it was clear that the sporadic violent struggles of workers, peasants and student youth could not but be suppressed piecemeal by the violent force of the Japanese imperialists and that the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle of the Korean people as a whole inevitably be brought to impasse.

This showed that the armed struggle was the most urgent demand for the upsurge of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle of the Korean people, and it was the only way for them to attain the liberation and independence of their country.

Stressing the need to make good preparations for the armed struggle, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung put forward the task of organizing the young Communists into the Korean Revolutionary Army, a revolutionary armed organization.

He then put forward a line of anti-Japanese national united front, the line of awakening and closely rallying all the anti-Japanese patriotic forces and rousing them to the anti-Japanese struggle.

He stressed the need to closely rally the workers, peasants, religious people and conscientious national capitalists and all the other people with anti-Japanese sentiment under the anti-Japanese banner.

He presented, as an important matter, the problem of active promotion of the work of founding the party.

He stressed the need to make thoroughgoing and solid preparations for founding the party from a Juche standpoint. He said:

"We must found a new revolutionary party on our own account by all means. To this end, we must make substantial preparations for it." (*Ibid.*, p. 13.)

He further said:

"We should found the party by forming lower party organizations after thoroughgoing preparations and constantly expanding and strengthening them, instead of proclaiming the formation of the party centre first." (*Ibid.*, p. 13.)

The immediate dissolution of the Korean Communist Party founded in the 1920's is attributed to the fact that the Party was not founded after thoroughgoing Juche-motivated preparations were made and, consequently, remained something like a castle in the air.

Earnest Efforts for Reunification Dialogue

Reunifying the divided country is the supreme task and uppermost desire of the entire people of Korea.

Korea's reunification, this is also the unanimous desire of the peace-loving people in Asia and the rest of the world and the urgent demand of the times.

The Government of our Republic has throughout affirmed as its basic policy that a settlement of reunification problem should be negotiated between the north and the south and has made every sincere effort to carry it into effect.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has said: **"The question of Korean reunification should be solved in a peaceful way through a dialogue in compliance with the demand of our people and the desire of the peoples the world over."** ("Let Us Step Up Socialist Construction under the Banner of the Juche Idea," Eng. ed., p. 26.)

To reunify the divided country independently and by peaceful means on democratic principles is the invariable and principled stand adopted by the Government of our Republic.

The question of Korea's reunification is the internal matter of the nation which allows of no foreign interference. Accordingly, it should be solved in conformity with the general will of the Korean people and peacefully without recourse to arms.

So, its solution should be preceded by holding north-south negotiations.

Bilateral or multilateral contacts between representatives of political parties, public organisations, authorities and individuals of both sides and open-hearted discussion about the great work of the nation—only these steps augur for the positive contribution to the solution of the problem. The exchange of opinion would go a long way toward the achievement of the desired reunification: it would eliminate misunderstanding and distrust resulting from the prolonged division, deepen mutual trust, put an end to antagonism and confrontation and achieve national harmony and unity.

No doubt, the contact is a very good formula, making it possible to solve the reunification problem on the principle of great national unity, transcending the differences in ideology and social systems.

From this, the Government of our Republic has repeatedly proposed since the very first day of division that both sides should sit down at the conference table to pave the way for the independent and peaceful reunification.

The publication of the historic July 4 North-South Joint Statement in 1972, whose dominant theme is a three-point principle of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity laid down by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and a north-south dialogue in its wake—these were an ample demonstration of our sincere efforts.

Even after this contact arranged to the satisfaction of all was ruptured due to the south Korean authorities' unreasonable act, our Government in its desire for the realisation of its most cherished goal of reunification has never slackened its efforts towards this goal.

In his historic report delivered at the 30th anniversary celebration of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea which was held in September 1978, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung reclarified the principled stand of our Party for reunification and again called for solving the problem peacefully by means of dialogue.

It in fact was a manifestation of Koreans' craving for reunification and opened new avenues for the north-south dialogue.

In pursuance of his policy the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland convened a joint meeting of political parties and public organisations in the north on January 23, 1979 and published a four-point programme which could pave the way for independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

The points laid down in the programme proposed to the south Korean people of all strata, overseas compatriots, political parties and organisations and the authorities were:

The north and south should return to the intrinsic idea and principle of the July 4 Joint Statement, an immediate end should be put to vilifications, all military actions antagonising and threatening the opposing side should be discontinued immediately and an All-Nation Congress represented by all political parties and public organisations in the north and the south be convened.

A series of positive measures were taken to this end and all our efforts went into carrying to success the liaison delegates' contact which was arranged on our initiative.

But owing to the negative attitude adopted by the south Korean side, the second dialogue was suspended and none of our four-point programme realised. Thus followed fresh difficulties and obstacles in the way of reunification.

Prolonged division brings immeasurable sufferings and miseries to our people and the outside forces are craftily manoeuvring to perpetuate the division in hopes of fishing in troubled waters.

A deep analysis of this situation led rightly our Party and the Government of our Republic to make a new appeal in November 1979, calling for cooperation and unity to find a way out for the nation and to take a significant step to send letters to the representatives of political parties, organisations and the authorities of south Korea and overseas compatriots in January this year.

Fully clarified in these letters was our sincere attitude and their main points were: The politicians of the two sides should let bygones be bygones and meet with each other and exchange opinions open-heartedly transcending the differences in ideology, ideal, social system and religion and thus achieve national unity and carve out the way for reunification.

To all intents and purposes, our proposal is claimed to be a fair and realistic one, since its implementation will help tide over difficult situation in the way of reunification and guarantee its early realisation.

That is why it has been responded with enthusiasm by the Korean masses throughout the north and the south and overseas Koreans, as well as world public opinion.

The south Korean authorities also agreed to our proposal and the contact of working-level delegates of the north and the south has finally been realised for the arrangement of premier-to-premier negotiation as part of multilateral negotiation of both sides.

But they are still continuously staging large-scale military exercises and committing unreasonable acts against us through the mobilisation of reptile mass media, running counter to the sincere efforts of our side.

This will only deepen the distrust and misunderstanding of both sides and create a new greater obstacle in the way to the reunification.

(Continued on page 76)

However, instead of drawing a serious lesson from this the sectarian elements tried to hastily organize the "Party Central Committee" and proclaim the founding of the party. They thought that if they would succeed to obtain the recognition of the Comintern, that's that. No revolutionary party could be founded in this way and even if founded, such a party can hardly discharge its mission properly and maintain its existence in the face of the counterrevolutionary offensive.

A revolutionary party of Korea should naturally be founded by the Korean Communists and people themselves and, to do so, its preparations be made most substantially from an independent standpoint. For the substantial preparations, the lower party organizations should be properly formed before anything else. Only then could the party be founded with solid organizational foundation and deep rooted among the masses.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught that preparations for founding the party should be made in close combination with the actual struggle against Japanese imperialism.

This combination would help train fine Communists tested and tempered through the practical struggle and lay firm organizational and ideological foundation for the founding of the party.

At the Chialun Meeting the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung gave a profound exposition of the basic problems arising in advancing the anti-Japanese national-liberation struggle and communist movement in Korea and elucidated the only correct, revolutionary line based on the Juche idea, the Juche-oriented revolutionary line. As a result, the Communists representing the new generation and the revolutionary masses came to have unshakable guideline for the active promotion of the Korean revolution, so that this revolution which had suffered setbacks and vicissitudes due to the lack of a correct revolutionary line, strategy and tactics in the past could unswervingly advance along the only road of victory indicated by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Pollution Sweeping South Korea

Pollution sweeps the whole of south Korea.

Today pollution, pollution by refuses from industry in particular, has reached its zenith in south Korea. Environment, air, rivers, lakes, coastal waters, fields and forests are all extremely polluted.

The sky is hazy, street trees die and birds and fishes suffer mass destruction. Rice, barley and other crops, vegetables and fruit trees wither.

Now people can neither drink clean water nor breathe fresh air wherever they go. Even the blood of new-born babies contains plenty of harmful heavy metal and the hair of people has much lead in it.

The emission of refuses from Seoul was 224 tons per square kilometre in 1965, 551 tons in 1970 and 841 tons in 1975, a four-fold increase in ten years. It is estimated to exceed 1,000 tons this year.

In Ulsan, Ryochon, Pohang, Masan, Changwon and other industrial districts noxious gases from factories wither fruit trees and crops and cause respiratory and skin diseases.

Seventy-ninety per cent of crops around the Ryochon industrial district were damaged by noxious gases, some 40 hectares of forests withered and most of tin roofs and zinced things were rusted to be useless.

The noises of machines from factories and dins of motors in cities also seriously threaten the people's health.

Noises from high streets in Seoul not only bring suffering to more than half of citizens but greatly hinder conversation and sleep and decrease work efficiency and even have harmful physiological effects such as leucopenia.

Some otorhinolaryngologists say that downtown streets in Seoul are so noisy that in thirty minutes people find it hard to hear.

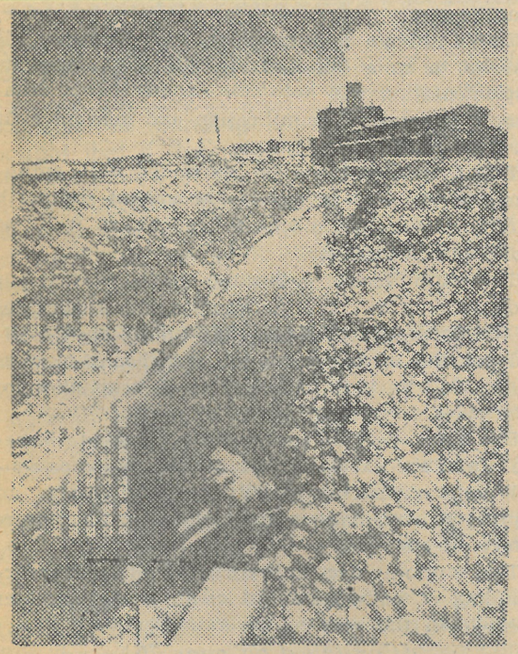
To cite a shocking instance. Koryo University measured the amount of heavy metals in 104 women in childbed and their umbilical cords for two years from 1977 and established that the umbilical cords of new-born babies contained 1.54 times more heavy metals than their mothers' bodies, which are greatly harmful to the health of the babies.

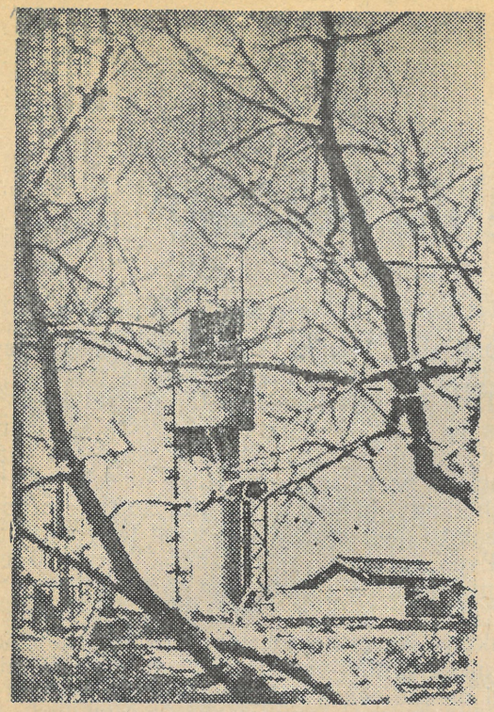
According to the analysis of the hair of 130 men of over 30 living in different environments, a countryman had 6 micrograms of lead in 1 gram of hair, a Seoul citizen 7.8 micrograms, a driver 11.3 micrograms and a printer 15.3 micrograms. This is nearly 11 times what Americans contain.

The rivers including the Han, Rakdong, Kum Rivers have been dreadfully polluted by heavy metals and refuse oil.

Salmon has disappeared from the Han River and gibel, carp, eel and other fishes are on the verge of extermination and deformed fishes are frequently caught. No fish can live down the First Hangang Bridge. At the mouth of the Rakdong River fishes, the feed of the birds, disappeared and no birds come because of the stench.

People's health is badly damaged by the pollutional industries brought in by the puppet clique indiscreetly





Apple trees blighted by sulphurous acid gas from chimney

Rice, vegetables and fruits are also polluted. The result of examination in 1978 showed that rice pollution was 0.0825 ppm at maximum and 0.03 ppm at minimum. Kimhae and Kimpo rice, once very good, contained mercury and cadmium and vegetables cultivated near the Han River contained 13.2 ppm of lead, much more than those in Japan, and 1.7 ppm of cadmium.

As seen above, harmful effects of pollution on the environments and people's lives are so serious.

This awful pollution sweeping the whole of south Korea is entirely due to the traitorous, anti-popular policy of the authorities who introduced at random pollutional industries, rejected in Japan and the United States, under the signboard of "development first and pollution next", tolerating and fostering pollution as a necessary evil.

That is why the people of all strata strongly demand that the authorites "pay damages from pollution" and "prevent pollution."

(From south Korean publication "Hyokmyong Chonson")

DIFFERENT ASPECTS OF SOUTH KOREA

Suppression of People Intensified

The south Korean authorities have taken fascist measures one after another to intensify the suppression of people since the beginning of this year.

A report from Seoul says that they apprehend people for "special control" of various "criminal" acts and court-marshal them to "punish severely" them and that they issued an "emergency service order" and arrest the "disturbers of public order" collectively.

From January 20 to February 4 this year the puppet police arrested as many as 143,350 people as "disturbers of public order" and already detained over 3,320 of them and tried 7,710 summarily to punish them.

The south Korean authorities intensify the suppression of people because the economic crisis of south Korea has been worsened and the people's life deteriorated extremely and their complaint is mounting.

Dishonest Deed

It was revealed that in Pusan "civil servants" sold a large number of sham "engineer diplomas." Six persons are involved in the case. They are director and rector of a technical institute at Choup-dong in Pusanjin Ward and "civil servants" of the "labour office."

They sold sham certificates to over 100 persons for 13 million *won* (a certificate was 50,000-100,000 *won*) from June 1976 to August 1979.

Of late it was disclosed in North Kyongsang Province that "civil servants" of the "education commission" received a bribe of 300,000 *won* to 500,000 *won* from each of teachers of primary, middle and high schools for "transferring them from rural schools to urban schools or promoting them," touching off public censure.

South Korea Saddled with Foreign Debt

A report said that the south Korean authorities had the foreign debt of 20,610 million dollars as of the end of last year. This means an increase of 17,062 million dollars as compared with the end of 1972.

The south Korean authorities that induced enormous foreign capital and made the economy dependent have found themselves in a more difficult position in these years as the due date of debt has come.

Why Teachers Quit the Platform?

Today in south Korea more and more teachers quit the platform, posing a serious social problem.

According to the announcement of the puppet ministry of education, from January to May last year 6.4 per cent of primary school teachers and 7.2 per cent of high school teachers left the platform.

This is the case with all schools in south Korea. This is particularly notable at specialized schools and universities and colleges.

Of course, the cause is not excess of teachers over need. The shortage of teachers in specialized schools and universities and colleges is said to be 45 per cent on an average, 49 per cent in the technical ones and 41 per cent in the non-technical ones.

Nevertheless, teachers quit the platform. Why? Good jobs await them? Of course not.

Streets are flooded with millions of unemployed.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"The south Korean people are going hungry in rags, doubly and triply exploited and oppressed, many of them roaming the streets in quest of work and living in a state of constant anxiety with all hopes blighted."

The south Korean people have no elementary democratic freedom and rights.

Teachers are no exception. They quit teaching, unable to live any more in constant anxiety with no hopes.

They are forced to teach by the textbooks to indoctrinate anti-communism and servile submission. Teachers dislike this most because their duty is to teach students truth.

They are also forced by the puppet authorities to act rather as their agents watching and informing against their students than teachers providing knowledge of science and technology, justice and truth. So they cannot speak to their students of what they want to.

Even in such restlessness unjustifiable punishments are meted out to them.

Teachers hate use of schools for money-making. Nevertheless, teachers are subjected to unwarranted punishment and even dismissed on the charge of "neglect of their duty" if they fail to collect "school impositions" from students in time.

Teachers quit the platform because of hard teaching and living conditions.

They must sweat in a classroom usually jammed with over 80 students and work overtime for the shortage of teachers at that. But they are paid surprisingly a little.

A primary school teacher receives a small salary less than one-fourth of the minimum living cost.

Those teaching at middle school, high school and even at university and college get low salaries meeting less than 50 per cent of the minimum living cost.

But such low salaries are usually two or three months in arrears, five or six months sometimes.

All this shows that the anti-popular educational policy of the south Korean puppet authorities is the cause of the decrease of teachers and difficulty in regular classwork.

(Continued from page 73)

For a dialogue to contribute practically to the solution of the reunification question, both sides should proceed from the cordial hope for reunification and adopt a stand of good faith with regard to this problem.

National reunification is an undertaking which affects the vital interests of Koreans and it can be realised successfully only when the nation's will is reflected and its efforts are pooled.

The Government of our Republic shall also in the future strain every nerve to realise dialogue and cooperation and reunify the country peacefully.

Li Byong So

ROAD TO INDEPENDENCE

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said: **"It is the main trend of our times which no force can check that the peoples of the world claim independence and that many countries are taking the road of independence."**

Ours is an age of independence.

The age of domination and subjugation, an era when the imperialists decided the destiny of the majority of countries and nations on the earth, has gone forever and the peoples who have appeared on the historical scene as masters are making a new history of independence.

The strong current of independence is sweeping the Asian, African and Latin-American continents formerly under colonial yoke.

Hundreds of millions of people who have become masters of their destiny are energetically building a new life everywhere on three continents.

By dint of the people's struggle to regain independence, the chains of colonial oppression are going to pieces on the three continents and the imperialists are driven out of there.

In 1978 alone, the Solomon Islands, a small island country in the south Pacific, and Dominica in the Caribbean Sea won independence and in February 1979 Saint Lucia gained independence.

An increasing number of full-fledged independent countries with equal rights with big and small countries are appearing on the world political map.

The newly-independent countries are firmly taking the path of independence.

The courageous struggle of the Irani people who toppled monarchy and ended imperialist interference and are building a new independent life, the overthrow of reactionary dictatorship and the establishment of a democratic revolutionary government in Grenada, and the final dismantling of foreign military bases in Malta—all these reflect the desire of the people not to be oppressed by others any more.

Many non-aligned countries, developing countries, which have started to build a new life, are working for independent development.

The old reactionary ruling machinery is destroyed and progressive reforms are carried out in economy, culture and all other areas of social life.

Peoples are fighting under slogans: "Let's build the national economy with our own efforts and resources!" "Let's protect natural resources from imperialist plunder!" and "Let's regain all concessions from foreign monopolies and build the country!"

The developing countries are taking decisive measures for nationalization to eliminate the imperialists' footholds of plunder.

Algeria, Angola, Guyana, Iraq and many other countries are putting foreign monopolies under state control and regaining their natural resources.

They are establishing state-run companies and laying firm foundations of the national economy. They are creating new modern industrial branches and producing various goods needed for the people's life and the building of the national economy.

They are diversifying agriculture with the main stress on grain production and setting up state farms and organizing agricultural cooperatives.

Hit hard on the continents, the imperialists are suffering more serious political and economic crises.

They are working in every way to check the people's struggle for independence and sovereignty.

In order to maintain their crumbling rule, they are trying to put the developing countries under their control by varied crafty and wicked methods such as threat, blackmail, pressure, subversive and sabotaging activities and interference in internal affairs.

But their schemes are frustrated by the peoples of the non-aligned countries, the developing countries, who are fighting not to become colonial slaves again.

These countries are strengthening unity and solidarity based on independence, baffling the imperialists' schemes for aggression and war

(Continued on page 86)

Construction of National Culture in Southeast Asian Countries

All-round development of national culture is of great significance in achieving complete national independence and prosperity and providing the people with a happy life.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"Culture holds a very important place in the people's life and national development. Without genuine culture we can neither think of the people's cultured and happy life nor expect national prosperity and development."

Today the Southeast Asian countries regard the construction of national culture as an important part of the work to build an independent sovereign state and direct great efforts to it.

As a result, unprecedentedly great successes have been attained in this work.

These countries are taking measures to offset the bad influence of imperialism on national culture and prevent its ideological and cultural infiltration.

Burma banned the performance of corrupt music and dances at public places and took a resolute step to place the imperialist-serving propaganda media under state control.

It also set up the Language and Literature Study Committee and is printing dictionaries and books as a measure to revive national language.

Bangladesh drove out the "peace corps" of the United States paralyzing the people's spirit of national independence and inspiring them to worship the US by cunning methods.

It is a just measure mirroring her people's will.

Malaysia bans the show of Western films to prevent the penetration of the corrupt bourgeois way of life.

The Southeast Asian countries restore good things of their traditional national culture conducive to the building of a new society and create and spread literature and art describing the efforts of the people to build a new life.

They are arranging various activities to develop mass physical culture and sports.

Burma observes the best month every year as a national "sports month" and organizes various sports events such as gymnastics, tennis and field and track events liked by the public.

Thailand also develops mass physical culture and sports.

Last year it held the 12th national athletic meets amid great public interest.

Ten-odd events were participated in by 1,500 people from provinces. National games attracted special attention of spectators.

Mass physical culture and sports in Southeast Asian countries greatly contribute to people's physical training for the building of a new society and the promotion of their health.

Thailand protects well historic and cultural remains and relics and built a fine science museum with exhibition halls, an aquarium, practice rooms and laboratories with her people's wisdom and technique.

This museum serves as a good educational institution to inspire the people including the younger generation with national pride and honour, as a palace of science and technology.

Bangladesh and many other countries adopted long-term plans for scientific and technical development and the raise of people's cultural level and are carrying them out.

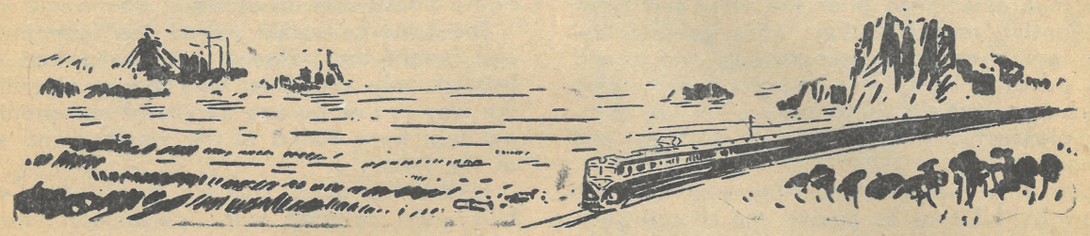
All these achievements made by Southeast Asian countries are the fruition of the people's efforts for the building of a new society.

Southeast Asian countries are working vigorously to make greater achievements in the construction of national culture while consolidating successes already attained.

Yun Yong Hui

TRAVEL NOTE

Along the Thousand-ri East Coastline (II)

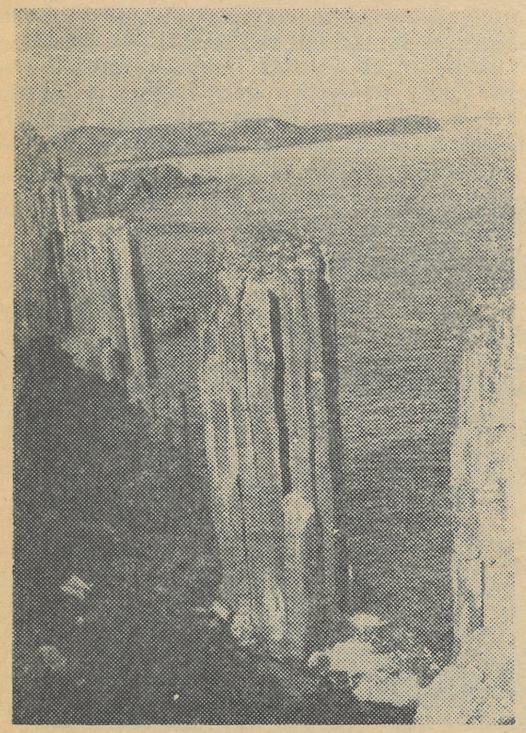


A Richly-Producing Seaside

My car came out of the modern port city of Wonsan and ran on the pavement along the coastline with all speed.

My heart throbbed with joy at the thought that I was visiting again the coastal Anbyon Plain and seaside Tongchon proud of beautiful scenery and rich fish catch as when I had set out on my travels to other places of our daily prospering land.

Chongsokjong



Fertile Plain

The vast Anbyon Plain on the lower Namdaechon Stream is a known rice bowl on the east coast.

Anbyon County plays a big role in the grain production of Kangwon Province.

I, along with an official of the county co-operative farm management committee, went out to the plain where rice-transplanting was in full swing. The bank of the Namdaechon Stream afforded a fine view of the vast Anbyon Plain. The plain was full of agricultural workers' revolutionary zeal to greet the historic Sixth Party Congress with a rich harvest.

Pleasant humming of harrowing tractors spread through the plain and rice-transplanting machine operators were singing merrily.

With a glad heart I looked at a field where machines were transplanting rice. It was a big field of over 2,000 *pyong* and four machines were working in it. While I was looking at it the field turned green.

In the pre-liberation years the plain was fully acidified as a result of the Japanese imperialists' policy of colonial plunder and suffered much from drought, flood and sea wind and rice did not ripen well.

Only after the country's liberation, under the brilliant guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung the plain turned into a fertile one yielding a rich crop every year.

With the strong support of the state the peasants here carried out a large-scale irrigation project and made the calamity-carrying Namdaechon Stream a river of happiness ir-

rigating the plain. They also improved land, carried out afforestation and water control projects and rezoned fields into standard ones for machine operation.

Irrigation and electrification were completed in a short time after the war, and comprehensive mechanization and chemicalization are dynamically progressing now, and the peasants here, who had done exhausting work from generation to generation, do farming pleasantly with the help of machines and chemicals.

Last year the plain's per-hectare rice yield grew by 1.3 tons as against the record year. Its grain output increased nearly 4.8 times as compared with the pre-liberation days. Rice accounts for 90 per cent of the county's grain output. Talking about the happy life of the peasants in the radically changed plain, we went to the Chonsam Cooperative Farm.

Chonsam-ri, now a socialist modern village good to live in, is widely known for its persimmon.

Hills and the modern village at their foot were tastefully planted with the fruit trees. The air was full of the fragrance of the persimmon flowers which were in full blossom in the warm sun. Even gardens and roads were bordered with the fruit trees. So the village looked just like a beautiful park.

The chairman of the farm management board boasted of his village.

The fatherly leader visited the farm thrice and taught the peasants here, who had subsisted only on millet and barnyard millet, the way to live on rice and meat and pointed out fruit trees suited to the weather and soil of the farm.

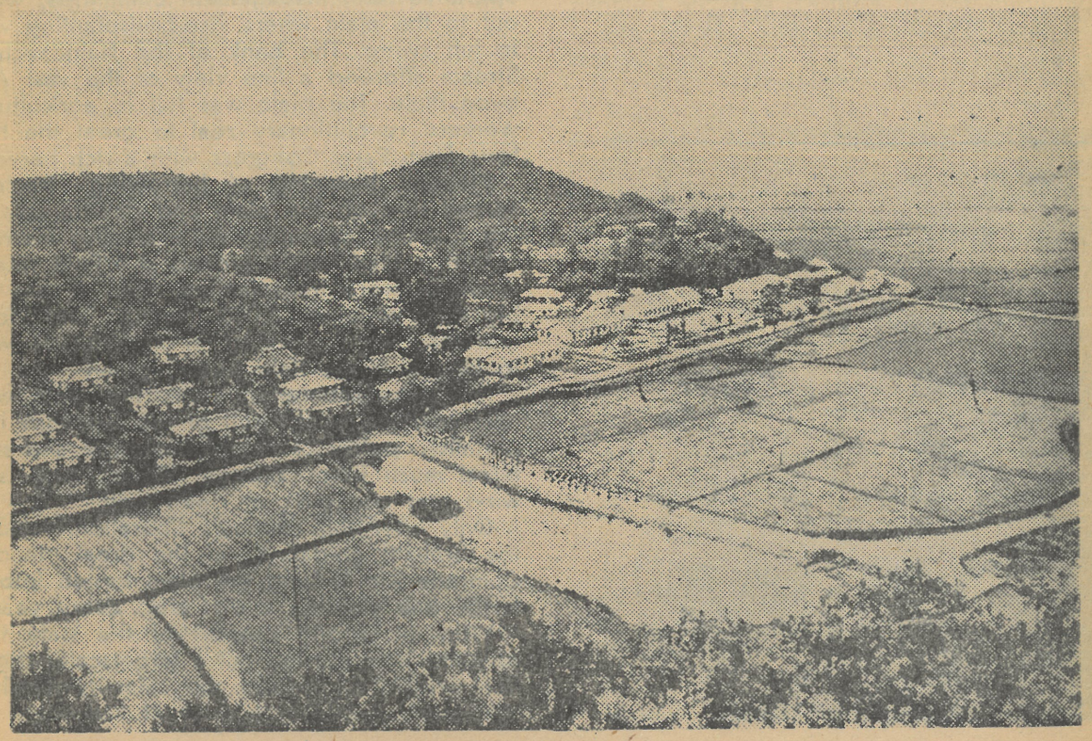
Under his deep concern the village and hills were covered with persimmon trees, which had been beyond imagination.

The farm has a persimmon orchard of over 100 hectares and each household has 15-20 persimmon trees in the garden.

Each household is said to pick one or two tons of persimmon from the trees planted in roadside and garden.

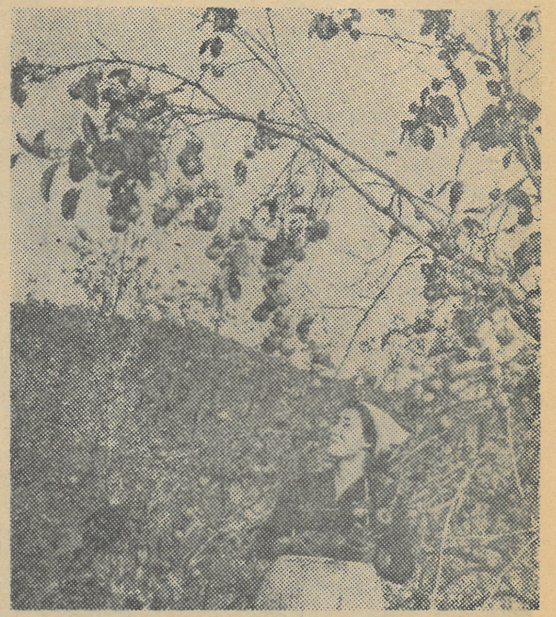
Fruit culture plays a big role in the agricultural production of the county. The county has a big state-run fruit farm and each cooperative farm has a large orchard. This county is the chief producer of fruits in Kangwon Province.

A partial view of the Chonsam Cooperative Farm, Anbyon County



Chief fruits produced by this county are apple, pear and peach and it also grows persimmon, grape, plum and other fruits. The county has the developed food industry processing farm produce and fruits which it richly yields and other local industries.

Indeed, the Anbyon Plain has turned into a paradise for the people abundantly producing fruits and rice under the bright rays of the rural theses.



Persimmon is harvested

Port Full of Joy over Big Catch

The coastline turned round the Kalma peninsula surrounding the Kumya Bay and stretched south, leaning to the east.

A beautiful seascape came in sight through the window of the running car. My car was approaching Tongchon.

Tongchon County bordering upon Anbyon County to the northwest has rapidly developed into a county with fishing, mining, power and local industries and developed agriculture.

Fishing industry of the county with a coastline scores of kilometres long is very important in the development of its economy.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"To make a fine haul of fish in all seasons, we should combine pelagic fishing with medium and small-scale fisheries and apply various fishing methods."

In June 1959 the fatherly leader visited this county, and said that the development of fishing industry was the main task of Tongchon County and instructed to conduct fishing operations in all seasons and catch a lot of fish to improve the dietary life of the people.

First I visited the Kojo Fishery Station in the county seat.

When I arrived there many fishing boats were returning sounding a whistle to the port, flying the flag of big haul. Sea-gulls were mewing in flocks as if welcoming them.

At the port fish was unloaded from boats which had already arrived.

Fish scooped up by machines went through pipes, cascaded to the landing, and then flowed by belt conveyer to the refrigeration plant and the processing shop.

The port was full of optimism and joy.

I looked round the refrigeration plant and the processing shop of the station. The shop was producing various salted, seasoned and dried fish.

A leading official of the county boasted of the development of fishing industry in his county.

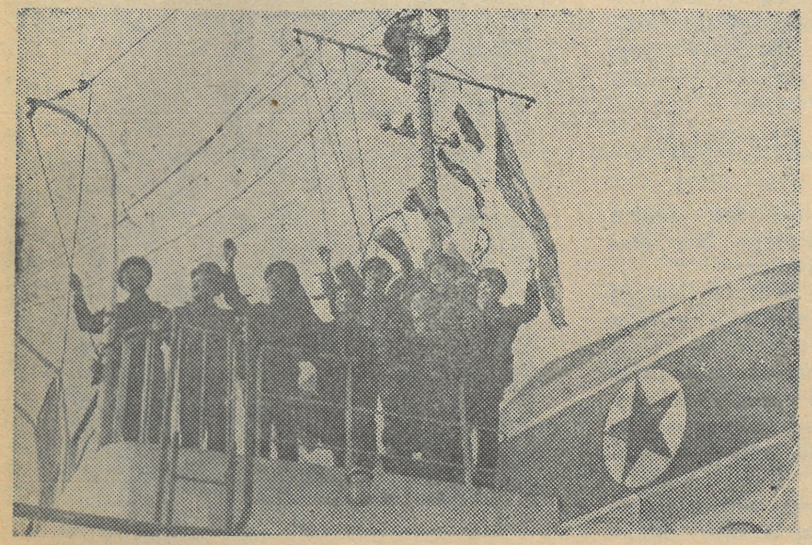
The county's large and small-scale fisheries are highly developed and it catches fish by various methods.

I also visited the Kojo Fishermen's Cooperative honoured with "Kim Il Sung Order." This cooperative which started with a socialist fishery association in 1947 after liberation is setting an example in the development of medium and small-scale and inshore fisheries.

After the war it had only a few wooden rowboats. But now it has scores of big and small fishing boats and modern fishing machines and tackle.

It also has small wooden motor boats with which it catches trepang, mussel, sea shells, octopus and so on by angling, spearing, diving and other methods in the coastal waters.

Fishermen of this cooperative catch fish



The boat returns to the port flying the flag of good haul

more than 300 days a year and already carried out their assignments for four years of the Second Seven-Year Plan in February this year.

There are fishermen's cooperatives in fishing villages in the county and fishing workteams at cooperative farms on the seaside.

After inspecting the county's fishing industry rapidly developing under a new fisheries guidance system established by the great leader, I went to see scenic places in the county.

Lake Sijung noted for its scenery and mud treatment is in Kangdong-ri, Tongchon County.

The bed of the lake some 12 kilometres round is spread with mud good for treatment.

Mud contains sulfide, calcium and magnesium and is especially effective for cure of chronic hepatitis and gastritis and neuralgia.

Saying that the mud of this lake was very good for treatment of diseases, the fatherly leader instructed to set up a modern mud-treatment facility.

According to his instruction, the Sijungho Sanatorium with a comprehensive treatment ground, comfortable buildings and modern facilities appeared in the forest on the lakeside, which attracts many working people every year.

Chongsokjong is a noted scenic place in the sea off the Kojo Port.

It presents a wonderful view as if fantastic rocks of Mt. Kumgang-san were afloat in the sea. It consists of mysterious long-weathered basalt pillars queerly standing in a group in the sea.

The beauty of Chongsokjong does not lie only in its architectual beauty.

It is especially beautiful when the red-glowing sun rises out of the sea and when dazzling golden waves hit the stone pillars and toss up rainbow-coloured sprays.

So noted poets wrote many poems singing of its beauty from olden times.

These scenic places are now used for the rest and sight-seeing of working people.

Kwon O Sik

Juche Idea and Onward Movement of Our Times

Ours is an era of independence, a new era quite different from all the preceding ones. The popular masses have emerged as masters of their destiny, as masters of the world, for the first time in history and are making history independently and creatively. It is the main trend of our era that all nations, big and small, demand independence and follow the path of independence.

The Juche idea which came into being as a reflection of the aspiration and demand of the world people for independence enjoys their warm support and mightily promotes the onward movement of this age. A new great history has started, and the revolutionary struggle goes on vigorously under the banner of independence and the oppressed people are winning national independence by themselves.

The peoples of many Asian, African and Latin American countries have won national liberation through their self-sacrificing struggle and emerged on the world political scene as the new-emerging forces.

The independent cause continues in the newly-independent countries.

Hundreds of millions of the tricontinental peoples are now vigorously moving ahead along the road of independence and self-support, consolidating already-won national independence and revolutionary gains.

The tricontinental people's present struggle for national liberation and independent development is the great driving force of human history.

The struggle of the peoples of the new-emerging countries for independence and self-support is a fighting against imperialism and colonialism and all forms of dominationism, a sacred struggle to cut off the life line of imperialism and hasten its ruin. And it is a great revolutionary struggle to emancipate the majority of mankind from all forms of national subjugation and oppression.

With the appearance of the new-emerging forces the looks of the world have radically changed. The emergence of the socialist forces ended the age of imperialist domination of the world once and for all but the colonial system of the minority imperialist powers remained to enslave the majority of the nations in the world. Only after many countries became independent in Asia, Africa and Latin America, a radical change took place in the development of the present era and the main trend of our times towards independence became clear.

Hundreds of millions of oppressed people won national independence. As a result, our age became a new era of independence in which the popular masses make history independently and creatively as masters of their destiny, as masters dominating the world.

More and more people of the new-emerging countries marching along the road of independence, sovereignty and social progress are well aware that socialism is the only road to genuine national independence and prosperity. It is an objective law of historical development that all peoples advocating independence finally go to the ideal society of humankind where they are fully independent.

The respected and beloved leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"The Juche idea is an idea we were the first to propound, proceeding from the requirements of the Korean revolution and basing ourselves on the experience of the Korean revolution. But it also fully accords with the aspirations of the people the world over." ("Answers to the Questions Raised by Foreign Journalists," Vol. II, Eng. ed., p. 110.)

For a long time the peoples of colonial and dependent countries did not know that they could win freedom and liberation by their strength and that they could carve out their destiny by themselves. Many people believed that national liberation struggle in colonies could win only when it was supported by the victorious revolution in the imperialist metropolitan countries and that the revolutionary strategy and tactics could be worked out only with the help of the revolutionary parties of advanced countries. But the oppressed people of the world knew that they are masters of their destiny and they are capable of working out their own destiny and bravely fought for independence and won great victory.

The correctness of the Juche revolutionary theory, strategy and tactics which clearly show the way to independence, sovereignty and social progress has been proved by revolutionary practices in colonial and dependent countries and newly-independent countries.

It is illustrated by the following facts.

First, generally the revolution breaks out and wins first in backward countries. This clearly shows that the cause of all social revolutions is the violation of independence of the working masses and that the decisive factor in the victory of the revolution is the internal revolutionary forces of each country.

Second, many countries are making the national liberation revolution for national independence and the democracy of the working people. This is a clear reflection of the demand of the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution as raised by the Juche idea in the national liberation movement in the present age.

Third, armed struggle with guerrilla warfare as its main form became the dominant form of the national liberation movement. Liberation struggle in the countries which most thoroughly carried out the revolution took the form of long guerrilla warfare relying on guerrilla bases.

Fourth, national liberation struggle was conducted and won through the united front of the broad patriotic and democratic forces and the international anti-imperialist united front with those countries which had won the revolution and fighting countries.

All these facts eloquently demonstrate the great vitality of the Juche idea and Juche revolutionary theory, and prove that the Juche idea shows the peoples of our age the only correct road to victory in the fight for independence.

The Juche idea not only indicates the road to independence, sovereignty and social progress but makes a profound, scientific assessment of the present times. It defines the struggle going on in the international arena as that between the independent forces and the dominationist forces and thereby clarifies in an original way the chief cause of the contradiction, conflict and antagonism between the political forces of the world. This, after all, amounts to defining the motive forces and objects of the world revolution in our era.

The respected and beloved leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"Today a fierce struggle is going on in the international arena between the forces of independence and dominationism, between the forces of revolution and counter-revolution.

Alarmed at the daily growth of the revolutionary forces of the world, the old and new dominationists are making desperate efforts to maintain their supremacy." ("Let Us Step Up Socialist Construction under the Banner of the Juche Idea," Eng. ed., p. 33.)

Today a serious struggle is going on in the international arena between the revolutionary peoples fighting for independence and the dominationist forces. A sharp struggle is fought in capitalist countries between the working people and the privileged classes. All struggles between political forces, except those within the counter-revolutionary forces, are, after all, those between the independent forces following the trend of the times and the forces of dominationism going against it. All international events are taking place in this fundamental antagonism decisive of the developments of present situation.

It is the nature of all forms of dominationism including imperialism to override the independence of other countries and oppress and control other nations and peoples. Historical facts show that dominationism is practised by capitalist and other countries, irrespective of their size.

Dominationism means, in one way, openly colonizing other countries and oppressing and exploiting them undisguisedly and, in another way, putting other countries under the yoke of slavery by various crafty methods to dominate and control them.

Dominationism is a counter-revolutionary trend going against the contemporary current towards independence, no matter where it arises and what form it takes.

Today the imperialists direct the spearhead of aggression against the countries of the new-emerging forces. They are trying, on the one hand, to restore their old position and swing the newly independent countries to the capitalist road to pave a way to neocolonialism and, on the other, to strengthen the footholds of the counter-revolution in such countries with a view to giving a telling blow to the independent forces. The imperialists and dominationists are making a vicious attempt to establish their political and economic control over these countries. On the plea of "assistance" and "protection" they are vying with each other to poke their noses into the disputes between these countries, interfering openly in them, and contending to bring them under their thumb.

Today the struggle of the new-emerging countries for independence faces many difficulties and the non-alignment movement undergoes an ordeal owing to the subversive activities, divisive and alienating moves, interference in internal affairs and wicked aggressions of the dominationists.

Basing itself on an allround scientific analysis of the present situation, the Juche idea clarifies the strategic tasks of anti-imperialist, anti-dominationist struggle confronting the revolutionary peoples of the world, the peoples of the new-emerging countries, who aspire for independence. The new-emerging countries should turn the spearhead of their attack against dominationism as the latter directs the spearhead of its aggression against them.

Peoples are vigorously struggling against imperialism and dominationism in all the continents and regions of the world. No country allows others to violate its independence and wield a baton. The imperialists and dominationists are coming a cropper in their scheme to estrange and pit the new-emerging countries against one another. The non-alignment movement, a mighty anti-imperialist revolutionary force of our time, is achieving its unity under the banner of anti-imperialism and independence, successfully frustrating the divisive moves of the imperialists and dominationists.

The liberation of all nations will be complete and final only when imperialism and colonialism are liquidated with all forms of dominationism in Asia, Africa and Latin America.

Advancing Burma

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"In the future, there will be more frequent friendship visits and contacts between our two countries and mutual cooperation will expand in various fields."

Korea and Burma are both Asian countries. They established the close friendly relations through their struggle to build a new, prosperous Asia against imperialism and colonialism and have long supported and cooperated with each other.

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma, out of their common interests and desire, established the diplomatic relations on May 16, 1975.

Since then their friendly and cooperative relations have developed and they were further strengthened especially by President U Ne Win's official friendship visit to our country in September 1977 at the invitation of President Kim Il Sung and the mutual exchange of various friendship delegations.

The Burmese people have made great progress in their proud efforts to eliminate the aftermath of colonial rule, consolidate political independence and build a new society.

They are developing the national economy with domestic raw materials and creating a number of industries.

They built power stations on many rivers to increase power generation. New deposits of petroleum and natural gas have been discovered in recent years so that they can be widely used. Cotton textile mills have also been built.

Burma is striving to develop agriculture to augment grain output.

A vigorous agricultural cooperation movement is afoot and many agricultural cooperatives have appeared.

Stock breeding is developing as well.

An active campaign against illiteracy, one of survivals of colonial rule, is under way and illiteracy has been wiped out in many districts. Energetic efforts are made to keep cities and towns clean.

Externally the Burmese government and people uphold independence and national dignity and contribute to the building of a new, prosperous Asia.

Our people highly value the Burmese people's achievements in their efforts to build a new society and congratulate them on their successes.

The government and people of Burma give full support and encouragement to our people in their just cause for the country's independent and peaceful reunification. From the common position of opposing imperialist aggression and intervention and maintaining independence, they voted for our resolution on the Korean question at the 30th UN General Assembly Session and actively supported our position at many international meetings.

This is a great inspiration to our people.

Our people will treasure as ever and make every effort to further strengthen and develop the friendly and cooperative relations with the Burmese people.

The Korean people heartily wish the Burmese people greater success in their efforts to build a rich and strong, independent and sovereign state.

The friendship will further deepen daily between our two governments and peoples through the joint struggle for the just cause.

Deepening Friendship

The friendly and cooperative relations are daily developing between Korea and Thailand.

Two countries are both situated in Asia and understand and are friendly to each other in the struggle for building a new, independent and prosperous Asia.

The establishment of the diplomatic relations between our two countries on May 8, 1975 marked a milestone in deepening mutual understanding and developing friendly relations.

On the occasion of the 5th anniversary of the establishment of the diplomatic relations our people extend warm congratulations and greetings to the Thai people.

The mutual exchange of various delegations, the visit of the friendship-promotion delegation of the Kingdom of Thailand to our country last year in particular, greatly contributed to strengthening and developing the friendly and cooperative relations between the two peoples after the establishment of the diplomatic relations.

The Thai people are attaining good successes in their striving to develop the national economy.

They are carrying out the Fourth Five-Year Plan for National Economic and Social Development.

They are directing great efforts to agriculture, the chief branch of the economy, thus increasing its production.

They are expanding the area of rice fields, planting good strains of seeds and carrying on irrigation projects and afforestation and water conservancy projects for agricultural development.

They designated last year as a "year of agriculture" and invested much manpower and money in agriculture, with the result that production of rice, rubber and sugar cane increased.

They built small and medium factories using domestic raw materials—farm-produce processing factories, textile mills and petroleum processing factories—whose production is growing.

They develop the mining industry and exploit underground resources in large quantities.

The Korean people are heartily rejoiced over the achievements made by the Thai people in building a new life.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"We will always stand firm by the peoples of all countries fighting for peace, national independence, democracy and social progress and work unceasingly to strengthen our solidarity with them."

Strengthening and developing the friendly and cooperative relations between Korea and Thailand is in full accord with the desire and interests of the two peoples.

Our people will, as ever, make every sincere effort to develop the friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries. On the occasion of the 5th anniversary of the establishment of the diplomatic relations the Korean people wish the Thai people new successes in their struggle to build a new life, in all spheres of politics, economy and culture.

(Continued from page 77)

and actively supporting the anti-imperialist liberation struggle of the oppressed peoples.

For complete economic liberation they are fighting to establish a new just international economic order and promoting many-sided cooperation and exchange.

The peoples still under the colonial yoke are fighting vigorously to win national independence and dignity.

The peoples of Namibia and South Africa are fighting with arms in hands against imperialism and racism, shaking the bulwark of racism in southern Africa to its foundation.

The tide of independence is sweeping Asia, Africa and Latin America.

No force on earth can turn back the wheel of history moving along the orbit of independence. Sure to win is the revolutionary cause of the people to build a new independent and creative life.

Kim Ryong Su

SHORT STORY

GREAT LOVE (2)

Li Yong Gyu

The next morning O Yong Jun accompanied the leader to the spa. This was part of the daily morning walk included in his daily routine.

The leader was very much fond of coming to the spa, but not because the mineral water was good for his health. The spa was highly effective for stomach troubles; and before liberation it had belonged to a landlord who owned all the land around it. The landlord turned it into an amusement centre and sold the water.

So working people could not have it freely to cure their stomach complications. But the spa had now become their property, and he was very glad to see them drink as much as they wanted to recover their health.

When he had visited the spa for the first time, he had learned the effect and history of the mineral water and instructed to set up a sanatorium there for working people.

The leader drank a glass of the water and walked up to the sanatorium. O Yong Jun followed him, fearing his morning walk might be delayed.

As the leader entered the sanatorium, the patients who had just finished their morning exercise, cheered him enthusiastically, expressing their deep respect and joy.

He shook hands with them one after another inquiring about their ailment and the water's effect on them.

There was a patient behind the crowd, who was standing hesitantly, unable to come forward to welcome him. The leader walked up to him, saying: "I haven't seen you for a long time. The tunneller of Unsan is here too!" and grasped and shook his hand for many moments.

The tunneller was so profoundly moved that he was at a loss what to do. The leader had seen him only once when he had visited a pit in the mine. But he remembered the worker. The leader asked the tunneller how he was and then inquired after the health of the leading personnel and innovators of the mine. The tunneller answered him and said: "Since your visit a lot of innovations have been made, leader. As for tunnelling...." He

spoke as if making a formal work report. The leader patted him on the shoulder, saying: "Stop, stop. You must not think of your work here. Have a good rest and amuse yourself to recuperate."

The leader turned his eyes to a young man who looked pale and lean.

Holding his hand, the leader asked: "Why have you grown so weak?" His tone of voice was that of a parent worried and sharing the pain of his sick child.

The lad was embarrassed and could find no words for answer.

"This comrade comes from Kangnung..." the head of the sanatorium answered instead of the young man.

He was nine years old in the winter of 1950 when he accompanied his parents during the temporary retreat in the war against US aggression. They were captured by American troops near Sepo. His parents and many other people were slaughtered by the enemy. He was found alive among the bodies. He had narrowly escaped death because bullet had gone through his arm. He had lain unconscious in the snow for hours, and this was the cause of his stomach disorder.

After he came into the embrace of the Republic he got medical care and grew well. He attended school and became a turner at a machine plant. This spring he had a relapse.

"...For the first few days in his stay here he had no appetite at all. But after drinking the mineral water for a week or so his appetite improved and, now, he is eating well." The head said in a tone not without a pride in the spa.

"So you mean he is at the convalescent stage, eh?" asked the leader, turning his anxious eyes to the lad.

"I am all right now, leader! As soon as I go back to my plant, I can work."

The lad was sorry for causing the leader to worry too much.

"When do you leave the sanatorium?"

"In five days."

"You start working five days later?... No, you can't. You must rest more."

The leader looked at him for a few seconds and then turned to O Yong Jun, saying: "Dr. O, the medicine we got yesterday will be effective for a frail person like this comrade, won't it?"

"Yes, it'll work very well, leader."

O Yong Jun said in spite of himself, but soon he feared that the leader might give away the medicine.

Just as he expected, the leader asked the lad to come to see the doctor after a little while. Then he went on: "Health is a great asset for revolution. You must recover quickly. Only then can you destroy the Yankees, reunify the country and return to your home, can't you?"

Thinking that the leader would be sure to tell him to give the medicine to this lad, O Yong Jun said to himself, looking at the leader: "He is so anxious about the health of a worker who has recovered from illness, but why doesn't he care for his own health? His health is so precious; he shoulders the entire Korean people's destiny!..."

Now he recollected a story that during the anti-Japanese armed struggle the leader used none of the injections obtained by his men for him with great hardships but had them all given to the wounded. And the doctor could guess how the guerrilla surgeons must have felt at the time.

Apparently reading O Yong Jun's mind, the leader said in a gentler tone of voice: "Dr. O, we need such kinds of medicine in large quantities from now. Discuss ways and means for their massproduction with the people of the Medicinal Herbs Management Bureau. We must enable everyone to take them."

"I understand, leader."

The leader was thinking of the question which nobody, let alone doctors, including Dr. O, whose job it was to prolong man's life, had ever thought of. O Yong Jun looked up to him, struck with great admiration by the large, broad mind of the leader who, at the sight of a medicinal herb, thought of how to prolong people's life. He felt a lump in his throat at his great love for the people.

He turned away his face to hide the tears glistening in his eyes.

He pushed up his spectacles and brushing his tears away when the leader said to the head of the sanatorium that the mineral water was efficacious and that the sanatorium term was too short for the workers to recuperate, and advised him to double the term and to enlarge the sanatorium so as to receive more working people.

Every word spoken by the leader was overflowing with his warm love for the people.

He has been devoting all his life to the freedom and happiness of the people, the doctor thought to himself.

O Yong Jun felt boundlessly happy, wiping away the tears.

The leader spent busier days while "at rest". He seemed to be mapping out some sort of plan, for he consulted more frequently with officials and wrote something through the night.

O Yong Jun spent every day impatiently.

Some time later the leader called a big meeting. The venue was the large house of culture newly built in the county seat. People came from all over the country.

O Yong Jun took a seat in the front row and looked round. Participants were full of expectations and the atmosphere was solemn yet animated. He recognized some people with whom he had become acquainted since his arrival here. The long-faced chief of the county procurement agency gave him a nod; he looked somewhat flushed as if he were excited.

Soon the leader appeared at the tribune. All those present rose to their feet to greet him with a storm of applause as a token of their boundless respect. As the prolonged thunderous applause subsided, complete hush fell on the hall. Soon the meeting was declared open and the report was made.

The reporter said that Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great leader of the entire Korean people, had visited this remote mountainous county many times for on-the-spot guidance to give specific instructions for all spheres and spoke proudly of brilliant successes and experiences gained by his county people in their devoted efforts to execute his instructions.

His county, he went on, had once been regarded unfit for human habitation. But it had rapidly developed the local industries on the leader's instructions and now fully met the demands of its population with products made from its own raw materials and even sent surpluses to other localities; the county had diversified its farming to suit the local conditions as advised by the leader and increased the output of grain and other crops several times and all valleys were full of livestocks; and all his county people lived on rice and meat and were dressed decently.

The reporter stressed in excitement that all these were due entirely to the leader's wise guidance and that if people faithfully carried out his teachings they could live a happy life.

The graphic report on the tremendous changes moved the audience immensely. They were impressed all the more by the experiences mentioned in the report because before the meeting they had witnessed the great transformations made by the county people throughout all spheres.

Then, there was an active debate. The speakers unanimously expressed their admiration for this county where the leader's great plan had been effected splendidly and confidently spoke of their resolve to turn their places quickly into earthly paradises like this county.

A cooperative farm chairman took the floor but could hardly speak because he was choked by a deep emotion.

His village had cultivated maize for ages. One sleety day the leader had inspected there and personally fixed the course of a waterway to be built. He had even sent rice seeds suitable to mountain areas. Thus his village had grown to reap much rice. How could he express all his thanks in words?

His speech reminded Dr. O of his bitter past. When he was eight his parents left his home village carrying what little they had on the back or the head; they couldn't eke out a living by tilling mountain plots. Climbing up steep mountain lanes, he would cry for his sore feet, but it was more painful for him to hear his parents heave such deep sighs of grief that the ground seemed to sink under their feet. He also recalled his mother who would sob on the new year's day unable to serve him even a bowl of rice; and his father who cursed the forester who had whipped him because he ploughed a mountain plot without permission. These hilly places, however, had now turned into terrestrial paradises under the wise guidance of the great leader. Dr. O was gripped by an indescribable emotion and tears welled up in his eyes.

He dried the tears and looked round. Everybody seemed as touched and excited as himself and their eyes glittered with hope

and resolved. The atmosphere was emotional.

Why shouldn't they be touched? Why shouldn't they be excited by the fact that such a radical change had been made in the life of the mountain population for the first time in history and a brighter future was awaiting? O Yong Jun felt his heart beat violently in excitement and his eyes grow warmer. He pushed his spectacles up again and again.

As the meeting was reaching its height, the great leader stood at the rostrum amid a storm of applause. He answered the applause with hand-clapping and wore a beaming smile; he looked younger and his eyes were full of energy. O Yong Jun was gratified to look up at him.

Summarizing the debate, the leader dwelt on how to build up counties and raise the living standard of the inhabitants. To do this, he said, our officials must draw on the valuable experiences accumulated, and work more and better; and he stressed that there was nothing worthier than to serve the people.

Then he said that by elevating the role of the county, the main link between town and country in all spheres of politics, economy and culture in socialist and communist construction, we should gradually eliminate the differences between town and country and enter communist society. In other words, it is necessary to build up the county, the lowest unit of Party and administrative leadership, throughout political, economic and cultural spheres and enhance its role, so as to quickly develop local industries and agriculture, promote the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions in rural areas, and thus gradually eliminate the differences between town and country and enter communist society.

What a great plan it was! And it was the leader who presented the theory and plan nobody had ever thought of. His theory was applicable not only to the Korean situation. It would also contribute greatly to the treasure house of revolutionary working-class theories.

The fascinated audience bated their breath.

Now O Yong Jun realized why the great leader had readily agreed to take a rest and had selected this place to which he had given on-the-spot guidance so many times. He had intended to make a model of this county with the worst geographical conditions and disseminate its experiences to all other counties. O Yong Jun saw that the leader was going to confirm and perfect the fruit of his efforts made over many years to translate his far-reaching plan into reality.

Without taking a moment of rest since he arrived here, the leader climbed the hills following flocks of sheep to chat with shepherdesses, visited old folk at mountain hamlets to acquaint himself with their experiences and views and went round the shops. Image followed image in the doctor's mental kaleidoscope.

He again felt warmly that the leader's such a great, wonderful plan was originated from his great revolutionary idea, and underlying this idea was his profound and ardent love for his people and his country, for which he even cared for a worker's health.

It was his love for his country and people that permeated the arduous yet victorious path for the liberation of the country he had followed over 20 years, leading his revolutionary ranks, and the untiring efforts he had made for more than 20 years to advance lines and policies for the reunification of the country and socialist construction.

As he concluded his speech the hall shook with enthusiastic cheers and applause. The heart of everybody present was full of boundless respect for him and the pride and happiness of having him as their leader.

The leader's "rest" was over. Now O Yong Jun was accompanying the great leader back to the capital. He could not shake off one thought. It was that the leader hadn't had a moment's rest since he started his revolutionary activities and he would not have any in the future either.

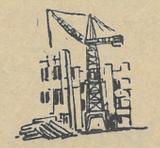
He also recalled that the leader had once said: "The revolutionary must not stop his revolutionary activity even for a moment and must think of the revolution awake or asleep."

O Yong Jun was in a trance looking out of the car window at the rich fields.

(The End)

DO YOU KNOW?

Builders' Day



May 21 every year is the builders' day in our country.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung thought out a Juche-based plan for land development during the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle. To put it into reality, he, though he was busy leading the building of a new country after liberation, looked around the Potong River area in Pyongyang and proposed to undertake the river improvement project to protect the citizens from flood.

On May 21, 1946, he attended the ceremony to mark the start of the project and broke ground for it, calling the entire people to grand nature-remaking work for land development.

Encouraged by his great example and lofty virtue, the builders completed this project far ahead of schedule and restored in a short time the factories and enterprises destroyed by the Japanese imperialists, surmounting difficulties and obstacles.

To commemorate the historic day we designated May 21 as the builders' day.

Our builders mark the day as their day every year and renew their firm resolve to do their best to carry into effect the great leader's far-reaching plan for grand-nature remaking.

"Tonguibogam"

"Tonguibogam" (Manual of Korean Medicine) is an encyclopedia of traditional Korean medicine perfected in the 16th-17th centuries.

The celebrated Korean medical scientist Ho Jun (1545-1615) synthesized and analyzed the achievements of the traditional Korean medicine made till then at home and abroad and fully systematized the theories and therapeutic experiences which were considered as the cream of the traditional Korean medicine at the time, on the basis of the results of his long research and therapeutic experience.

It was printed in type in 1611 and reprinted many times in 1814, 1874 and later on. It was printed also in China and Japan many times.

It consisted of "Internal Medicine" (four volumes), "External Medicine" (four volumes), "Miscellaneous Diseases" (eleven volumes), "Medicinal Decoction" (three volumes), "Acupuncture and Moxacautery" (one volume), and "Index" (two volumes).

It treats genetics and anatomic physiology first and then deals with pathological problems and various diseases.

It gives anatomic, physiological and pathologic description of each disease and then refers to its origin, diagnosis, cure, aftereffect and prevention. This method meant a great progress in the descriptive system of medical books and shows that the book was more scientific and rational in descriptive system than other books at the time.

The book contains 4,497 kinds of prescriptions which were either applied by the author himself in practice or chosen by him as the best ones in medical practice.

The book, together with famous medical books "Hyangyakjibsongbang" and "Uibangryuchui," made a great contribution to the development of Korean traditional medicine as a classic medical book.

NEWS

All Generators in Full-Capacity Operation

Upholding the New Year Address of the great leader for this year the workers and technicians of the Changjingang Power Station are increasing production of electricity by turning all generators to capacity.

From the beginning of this year the power station is overfulfilling its daily and monthly assignments for this year's plan which is set far above its output of last year.

Conducting a vigorous drive to emulate the unsung heroes, they have striven to look well after equipment and introduce rational operation methods.

At No. 2 Generator Workshop they introduced into production over 50 technical innovation proposals including a new automatic voltage control device.

The repairing and maintenance workteam members manufactured for themselves over 70 kinds of parts needed for the repairing of the generating equipment.

As a result workers and technicians of the power station are ensuring the full operation of all facilities, further raising their operation efficiency and normalizing the power production at a high level.

Acrobatic Pieces Staged Newly

Many new acrobatic pieces have appeared of late, making more colourful and gayer the stage alive with the resourcefulness and bravery of our acrobats.

Masterpieces are "trapeze feat", "monocycle on the wire," "hand-stand revolution" and "net acrobatics".

"Trapeze feat," an excellent aerial acrobatic piece, shows wonderful stunts of the acrobats who perform three-somersault and other feats on mobile trapezes in the air. Beautiful, graceful and dynamic, the performance is not only impressive artistically but encouraging.

In "monocycle on the wire" an acrobat rides a monocycle on the wire in the mid-air, skillfully keeping his balance, with several men on his shoulders.

"Hand-stand revolution" presents on the stage various kinds of artistic acrobatics including the standing upside down with one hand, which suit the aesthetic sense of our times.

In the performance, the acrobat who hangs by one hand, full of confidence, onto the globe revolving around the sun performs various kinds of upside-down acrobatics, demonstrative of man's inexhaustible power, talent and desire as the master of the world.

"Net acrobatics," giving expression to the spirit and optimism of the youth, is a refreshing to see. The player performs successive spins and other feats on the rebounding net.

Besides them, "dish play" and skits between acts are put on the stage additionally.

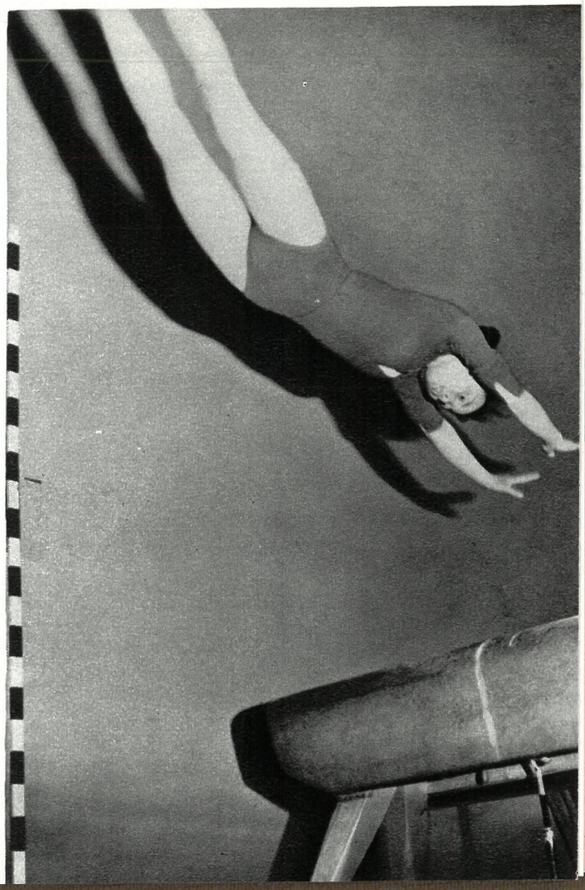
All these pieces are filled with revolutionary spirit and optimism, demonstrating the inexhaustible power of human beings.

No. 809241

Regrasping of the parallel bar after a full turn

Heavy Gymnasts Training Themselves to Acquire New Technique

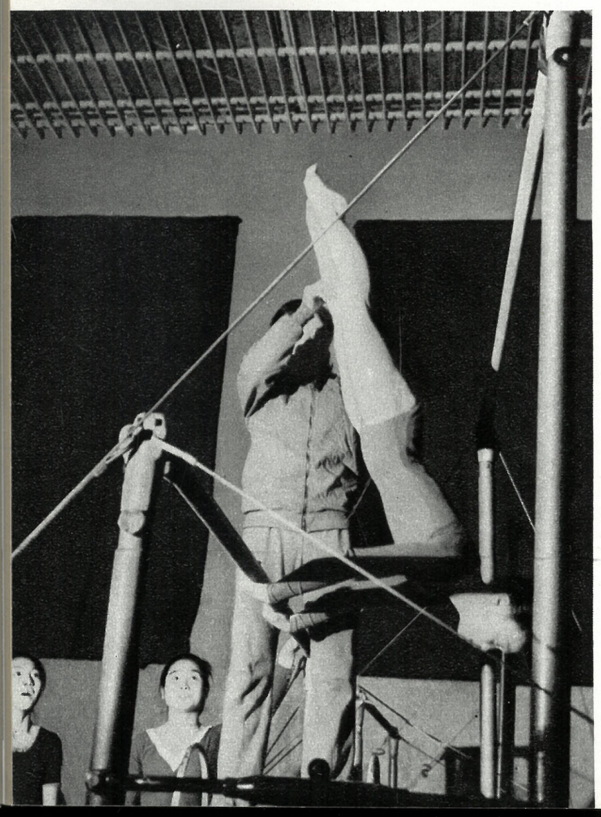
A training for agility



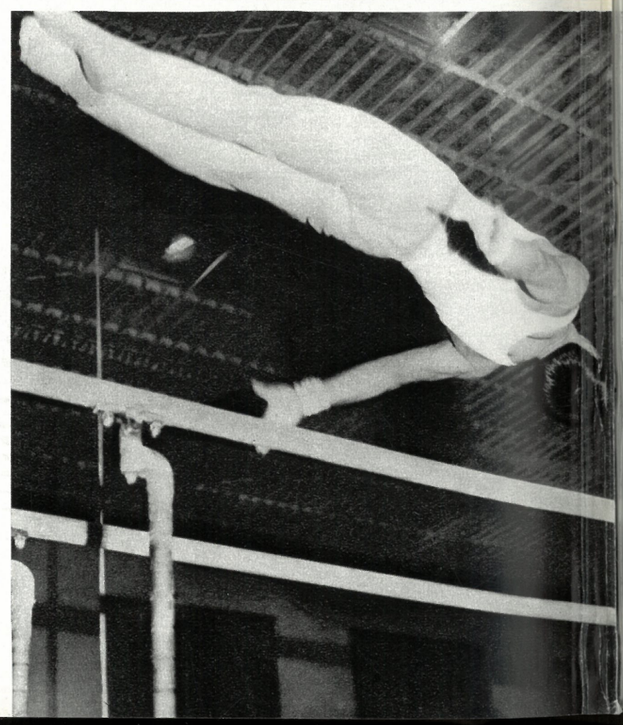
A unique technique

Forward somersault of a little girl on balance beam

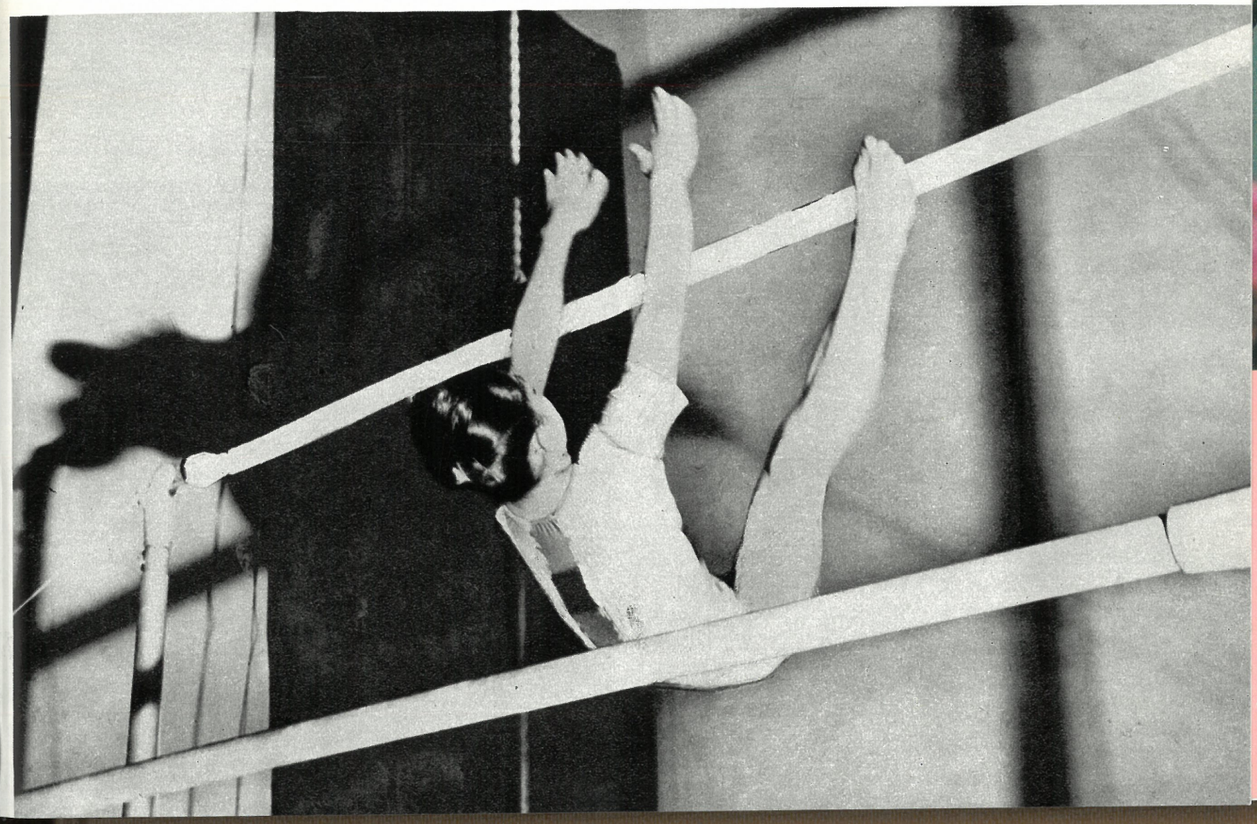
Each movement is rounded off

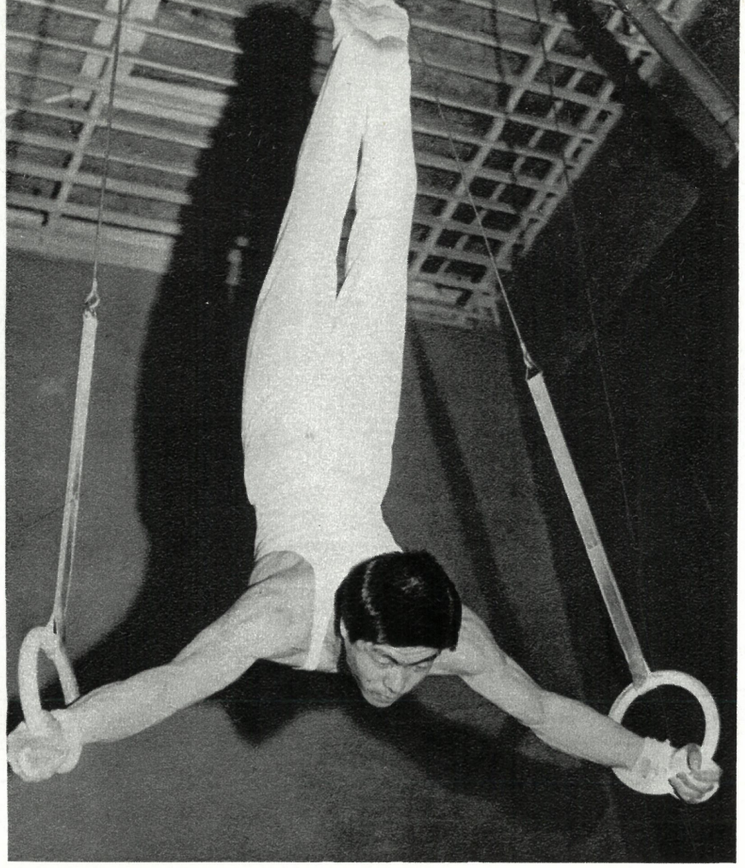


A deft movement



A tactful player of uneven parallel bars





Stationary rings: inverted hang

Experiences in training are shared

An exercise on pommeled horse

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